HONOR ROLL
ELKHART COUNTY
INDIANA

V. F. W. 1924

Anna Meyers

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HONOR ROLL OF
ELKHART COUNTY, INDIANA

An Illustrated Historical Biography
Compiled from Private and Public
Authentic Records

Edited and Published by
Deery Publishing Company
Chicago, Illinois

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To those Sons of America who valiantly
fought and died for their country's
cause this book is
dedicated.

WOODROW WILSON

28th President of United States

Born Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856. Married Ellen Louise Axsen, of Savannah, Ga., June 24, 1885 (died Aug. 6, 1914). Married (2d) Edith Bolling Galt, of Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1915.

A.B. of Princeton, 1879, A.M., 1882. Graduated in law, University of Virginia, 1881. Practiced law in Atlanta, Ga., 1882-1883, Ph.D., 1886. President of Princeton University, Aug., 1902-Oct. 20, 1910. Governor of New Jersey, Jan. 27, 1911-March, 1913. Nominated for President, Democratic National Convention, 1912, and elected Nov. 4, 1912. Re-elected President, Nov. 16, 1916.

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STUDIOS, N. Y.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WAR MESSAGE

I HAVE called the congress into extraordinary session because there are serious—very serious—choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the 3rd of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the imperial German government, that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coast of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the imperial government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning, and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the congress on the 26th of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable.

Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity, indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight if dealt with at all.

The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely once to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents.

There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the imperial German government to be in fact, nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may, so far as possible, be added to theirs.

It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.

It will involve the immdeiate full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

It will involve the immdeiate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well-conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I must respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course, by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them.

I have exactly the same things in mind that I had in mind when I addressed the senate on the 22nd of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the congress on the 3rd of February and on the 26th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of these principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances.

We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval.

It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined on in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools.

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions.

Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia?

Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

One of the things that have served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support and even under the personal direction of official agents of the imperial government accredited to the government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing.

But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That is means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted not to the German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everwhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty.

We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish objects, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share as free people, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctiliousness the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the imperial government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the imperial German government, and it has therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambasasdor recently accredited to this government by the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary, but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty for the present at least, of postponing a decision of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose.

If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but if it lifts its head at all it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful country into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING

General U. S. Army

Born Linn County, Missouri, Sept. 30, 1860. Married Frances H., daughter of Senator Warren, Wyoming, Jan. 26, 1905.

Graduated U. S. Military Academy, West Point, Class of 1886. Received degree LL.B., University of Nebraska, 1893.

Served Apache campaign, New Mexico and Arizona, 1886. Served Sioux campaign, Dakota, 1890-1891. Served with 10th Cavalry, Santiago (Cuba) campaign, 1898. Served in Philippine Islands campaign, Nov., 1899-June, 1903. Was with Kuroki's Japanese Army, Manchuria, 1905. Served on the General Staff U. S. A., 1903-1906. Commander Department Mindanao, P. I., and Governor of Moro Province, defeating hostile Moros, battle of Bagsag, June 12, 1913. Commanded U. S. troops sent to Mexico in pursuit of Villa, 1916. Appointed General in command U. S. troops in France, 1917.

General Pershing's Speech in Delivery of the American Army to the Allies

"I come to say to you that the American people would hold it a great honor for our troops were they engaged in the present battle. I ask it of you, in my name and in that of the American people.

"There is at this moment no other question than that of fighting. Infantry, artillery, aviation—all that we have are yours to dispose of them as you will. Others are coming. These are as numerous as will be necessary. I have come to say to you that the American people would be proud to be engaged in the greatest battle in history."

GEN. PERSHING GIVEN FREEDOM OF LONDON

THE HOME IN WHICH GEN. PERSHING LIVED AS A BOY IN LACLEDE, MISSOURI

General John J. Pershing

GEN. PERSHING LEADS AMERICAN CONTINGENT IN LONDON'S GREAT VICTORY PARADE.

A STREET IN LACLEDE, MO. THE TOWN IN WHICH GEN PERSHI[illegible] WAS BORN.

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT

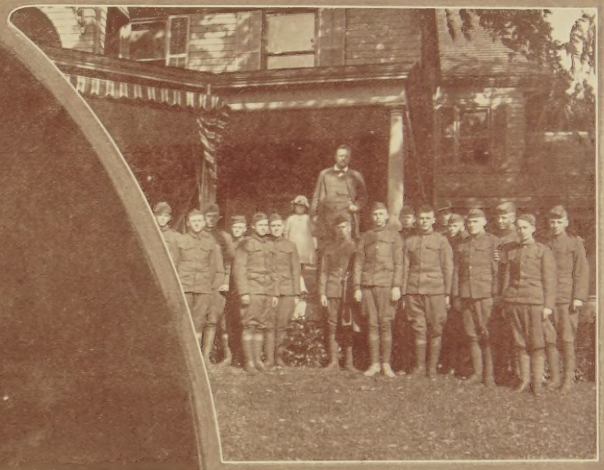
26th President of the United States

Born in New York City, Oct. 27, 1858. Graduated from Harvard 1880. Afterward attended Columbia Law School. Joined the Republican Party 1880. Elected to the New York Legislature 1881. Re-elected to the New York Legislature 1882-4. Delegate to the Republican National Convention 1884. Married Edith Kermit, Dec. 2, 1886. Resided on ranch in North Dakota 1884-6. Candidate for Mayor of New York 1886. Member of United States Civil Service Commission 1889-95. President of the New York Police Board 1895-7. Assistant Secretary of the Navy 1897-8. Resigned to organize with Surgeon Wood, (Now Major General Leonard Wood). First U. S. Cavalry, known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Promoted from Lieut-Col. to Colonel of the Regiment. Mustered out Sept. 1898. Governor of New York, Jan. 1, 1899 to Dec. 31, 1900. Elected Vice-President of the United States, Nov. 4, 1900 for a term, 1901-5. Succeeded to the Presidency on death of William McKinley Sept. 14, 1901. Elected President of the United States, Nov. 8, 1904, for a term 1905-9. Elected by the largest popular majority ever given a Candidate. Progressive Party Candidate for President of the United States 1912. Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, $40,000, 1906. Special Ambassador of the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII, 1910. Contributing Editor of The Outlook, 1909-14. Hunting Trip to Africa, 1909-10. Explored in Brazil for a distance of 600 miles a tributary of Madeira R., subsequently named "Reo Teodora", Feb. to April, 1914. Lectured in Europe for a month before the Royal Geographical Society, June 1914. Nominated for President of the United States by Progressive Party in Chicago, 1916. Declined nomination one month later and supported Charles Hughes, Republican Candidate. Offered to raise an army division after declaration of war, and go to France with same, 1917. Offer declined by President Wilson. Honorary Fellow American Museum of Natural History 1917. Died, January 6, 1919. Funeral Service at Oyster Bay, January 8, 1919.

ARMY PLANES DROP WREATHES ON ROOSEVELT HOME AT SAGAMORE HILL.

CHURH AT OYSTER BAY WHERE FUNERAL SERVICES WERE HELD.

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT



COL. ROOSEVELT ENTERTAINS MEN FROM CAMP MILLS.

WHERE BODY OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT WAS LAID AT REST

SERVICE RECORD

of

.....
(Name in full)

Who entered the ..... of the

UNITED STATES

on the ..... day of ..... 191 .....

at the age of ..... years ..... months ..... days and

while living at .....
(Number) (Street)

.....
(Town) (State)

with his .....
(Names of Parents or Relatives)

Received first training at .....
(Name of Camp)

Located at .....
(Town) (State)

as a ..... in Co. ..... Regiment ..... Division
(Rank) (Letter) (No.) (No.)

.....

.....

Upon finishing, was assigned to .....
(Company or Ship)

..... as a .....
(Regiment or Squadron) (Division or Fleet) (Rank)

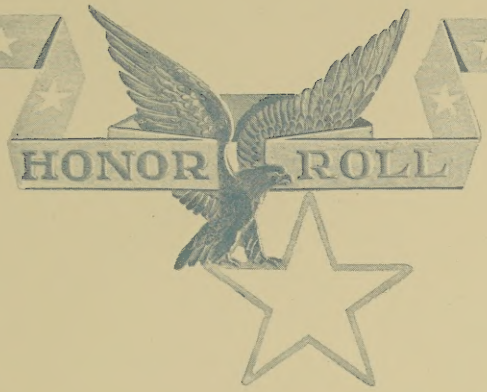
UNDER THE FOLLOWING COMMANDING OFFICERS:

....

....

....

THOS. McCOY
First Elkhart Boy to give
his Life



Their Lives They Gave

HONOR ROLL

Private Helmer Johnson

Son of Mrs. W. F Whiteman. Died January 6, 1918, of pneumonia at Camp Mineola. Born May 24, 1899.

Franklin P. Moyer

Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Moyer. Died Sept. 23, 1918 of pneumonia at Camp Perry. Born April 23, 1897.

Wagoner D. Callender

Son of Mrs. Emma Fields. Killed ni action June 16, 1918. Grave No. 7 at Paillart, France. Born December 26, 1901.

Sergeant Forrest Blough

Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Blough. Killed in action in October, 1918. Born in 1893.

Private Kenneth Nooney

Son of Mrs. John Pressler. Died May 5, 1918 at Camp Shelby. Born Aug. 14, 1900.

Private Fred Bloom

Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Beaver. Killed in action in France, October 28, 1918. Born June 13, 1898.

HONOR ROLL

Private Arthur Haring

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haring. Killed in action August 10, 1918. Born April 19, 1896.

Private Harry J. Davis

Son of Mrs. A. Wilber. Died of wounds August 12, 1918.

Private J. Raymond Conley

Son of O. M. Conley. Died of pneumonia at Camp Taylor, Sept. 4, 1918. Born August 20, 1891

Private George Lilly

Son of Mrs. James Lilly. Killed in action, France, October 30, 1917. Born April 13, 1886.

Private Blake Lilly

Brother of George Lilly. Killed in action 1916. Fought with Princess Pats.

Private William Walls

Son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Walls. Died of pneumonia in France, Oct. 14, 1918. Born in 1891.

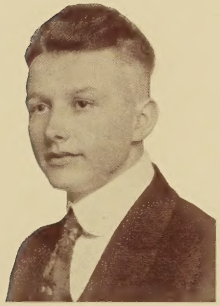
HONOR ROLL

Corporal George A. Robbins

Husband of Mrs. G. A. Robbins. Died of pneumonia at Camp Upton, Jan. 11, 1918. Born August 17, 1892.

Private Guy Tallerday

Son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Tallerday. Died of wounds Oct. 6, 1918. Born October 21, 1891.



Private George V. Eppers

Son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Eppers. Died of pneumonia Dec. 8, 1918. Born in 1895.

Sergeant Arthur O. Johnson

Son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Johnson. Died at Camp Mills, Dec. 23, 1918. Accidentally shot by pistol. Born October 14, 1888.

Private Floyd Ganger

Son of Isaac Ganger. Died in France, Dec. 10, 1918 of nephritis. Born in 1890.

Private Dominico Porcarelli

Served with Italian Army. Killed in action 1917. Born in 1894.

HONOR ROLL

Private Salvatore Brigante
Served with the Italian forces Reported missing. Born in 1890.

Private Milo Moyer
Born 1893. Died of influenza, December 24, 1918, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Yeoman Raymond C. Hackman
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hackman. Died March 14, 1919 after service in France.

Sergeant Faires Cunningham
Son of Mrs. Flora Cunningham, Died of pneumonia, October 22. 1918. Born June 2, 1893.

Sergeant Charles Anderson
Son of Mrs. Catherine Imler. Killed in action, October 9, 1918. Born Dec. 28, 1887.

HONOR ROLL

W. R. Brothers
Born Feb. 26, 1898. Died at Breckenridge, Minn. Oct. 16, 1918.

Corporal F. E. Alleman
Born Aug. 14, 1893. Died at Base Hospital No. 1, Brest, France, July 15, 1918.

Corporal Lewis Enders
Son of Mrs. Emeline Hunt. Died of wounds November 6, 1918. Born May 25, 1896.

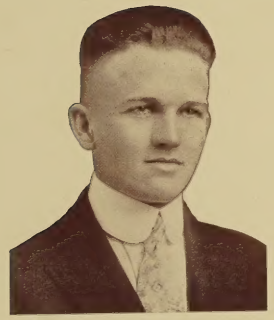
Private O. G. Fausch
Born 18?2. Died of influenza. Post Hospital, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Scott Moore
Born Jan. 11, 1894. Killed in action in Argonne Forest, Sept. 28, 1918.

HONOR ROLL

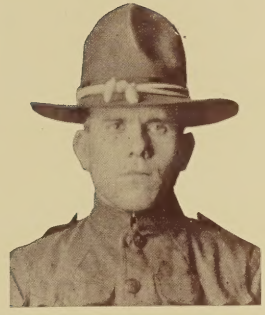
Russell R. Meyer

Born Aug. 4, 1894. Died Ft. Hamilton, New York, of Peritonitis, Oct. 18, 1917.



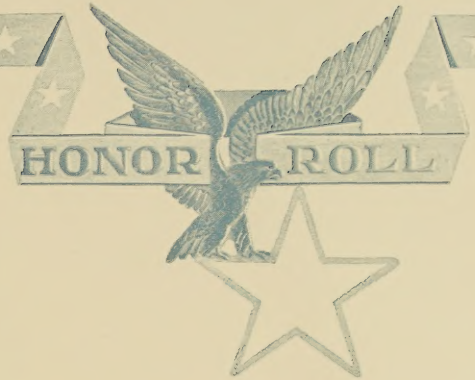
John L. Dykstra

Born Dec. 10, 1893, Age 25. Died Oct. 9, 1918, Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, Md. of influenza.



Private Joe Iannantuoni

Drowned at Washington, D. C. in July, 1918. Entered service April 27, 1918.



FRANK McLAUGHLIN
Son of Mrs. Robert Rex. Killed in action October 16, 1918. Born in November, 1891.

GEO. COGAN
Goshen, Ind.

CHAS. BOBB
Goshen, Ind.

G. L. CATON
Goshen, Ind.

JOHN W. WEAVER
Nappanee, Ind.

W. A. REED
Goshen, Ind.

L. H. BERKEY
Goshen, Ind.

H. S. LATTA
Goshen, Ind.

R. C. LOGAN
Goshen, Ind.

PRIVATE
JOHN W. DAVIDHIZER
Died from pneumonia at Camp Taylor, Ky., October 6, 1918. Son of David Davidhizer. Entered the service September 4, 1918. Born 1894.

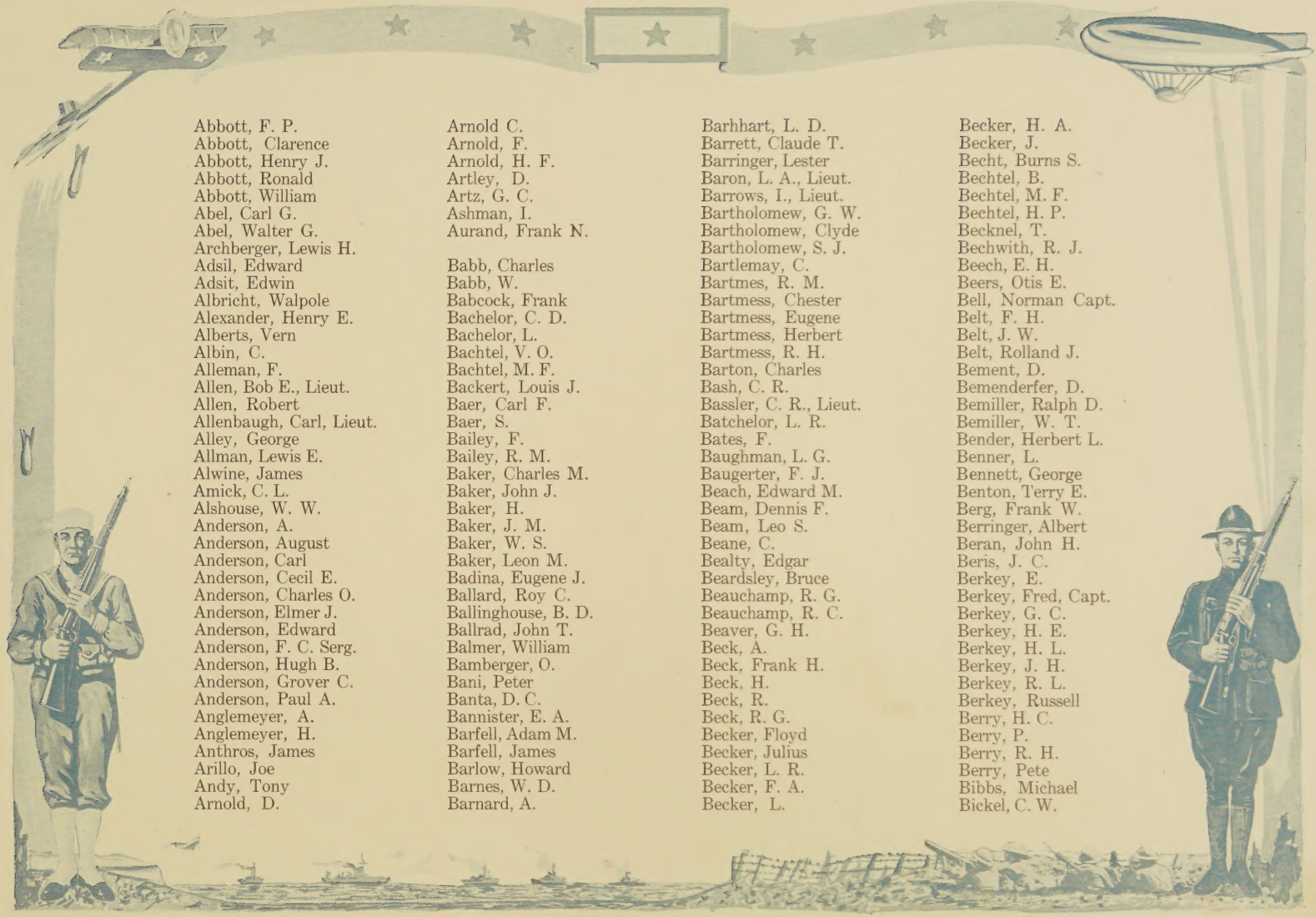
H. PEARSON
Goshen, Ind.

L. REIDINGER
Goshen, Ind.

OSCAR HEPLIR
Middlebury, Ind.

A. BUSS
Goshen, Ind.

Elkhart County's Victors



Abbott, F. P.
Abbott, Clarence
Abbott, Henry J.
Abbott, Ronald
Abbott, William
Abel, Carl G.
Abel, Walter G.
Archberger, Lewis H.
Adsil, Edward
Adsit, Edwin
Albricht, Walpole
Alexander, Henry E.
Alberts, Vern
Albin, C.
Alleman, F.
Allen, Bob E., Lieut.
Allen, Robert
Allenbaugh, Carl, Lieut.
Alley, George
Allman, Lewis E.
Alwine, James
Amick, C. L.
Alshouse, W. W.
Anderson, A.
Anderson, August
Anderson, Carl
Anderson, Cecil E.
Anderson, Charles O.
Anderson, Elmer J.
Anderson, Edward
Anderson, F. C. Serg.
Anderson, Hugh B.
Anderson, Grover C.
Anderson, Paul A.
Anglemeyer, A.
Anglemeyer, H.
Anthros, James
Arillo, Joe
Andy, Tony
Arnold, D.
Arnold C.
Arnold, F.
Arnold, H. F.
Artley, D.
Artz, G. C.
Ashman, I.
Aurand, Frank N.

Babb, Charles
Babb, W.
Babcock, Frank
Bachelor, C. D.
Bachelor, L.
Bachtel, V. O.
Bachtel, M. F.
Backert, Louis J.
Baer, Carl F.
Baer, S.
Bailey, F.
Bailey, R. M.
Baker, Charles M.
Baker, John J.
Baker, H.
Baker, J. M.
Baker, W. S.
Baker, Leon M.
Badina, Eugene J.
Ballard, Roy C.
Ballinghouse, B. D.
Ballrad, John T.
Balmer, William
Bamberger, O.
Bani, Peter
Banta, D. C.
Bannister, E. A.
Barfell, Adam M.
Barfell, James
Barlow, Howard
Barnes, W. D.
Barnard, A.
Barhhart, L. D.
Barrett, Claude T.
Barringer, Lester
Baron, L. A., Lieut.
Barrows, I., Lieut.
Bartholomew, G. W.
Bartholomew, Clyde
Bartholomew, S. J.
Bartlemay, C.
Bartmes, R. M.
Bartmess, Chester
Bartmess, Eugene
Bartmess, Herbert
Bartmess, R. H.
Barton, Charles
Bash, C. R.
Bassler, C. R., Lieut.
Batchelor, L. R.
Bates, F.
Baughman, L. G.
Baugerter, F. J.
Beach, Edward M.
Beam, Dennis F.
Beam, Leo S.
Beane, C.
Bealty, Edgar
Beardsley, Bruce
Beauchamp, R. G.
Beauchamp, R. C.
Beaver, G. H.
Beck, A.
Beck, Frank H.
Beck, H.
Beck, R.
Beck, R. G.
Becker, Floyd
Becker, Julius
Becker, L. R.
Becker, F. A.
Becker, L.
Becker, H. A.
Becker, J.
Becht, Burns S.
Bechtel, B.
Bechtel, M. F.
Bechtel, H. P.
Becknel, T.
Bechwith, R. J.
Beech, E. H.
Beers, Otis E.
Bell, Norman Capt.
Belt, F. H.
Belt, J. W.
Belt, Rolland J.
Bement, D.
Bemenderfer, D.
Bemiller, Ralph D.
Bemiller, W. T.
Bender, Herbert L.
Benner, L.
Bennett, George
Benton, Terry E.
Berg, Frank W.
Berringer, Albert
Beran, John H.
Beris, J. C.
Berkey, E.
Berkey, Fred, Capt.
Berkey, G. C.
Berkey, H. E.
Berkey, H. L.
Berkey, J. H.
Berkey, R. L.
Berkey, Russell
Berry, H. C.
Berry, P.
Berry, R. H.
Berry, Pete
Bibbs, Michael
Bickel, C. W.

Bickel, M. P.
Biddle, Roscoe L.
Bigant, Nick
Billet, E. E.
Bird, Bernard
Bishop, H. G., General
Bishop, Chas. E.
Bissell, P. L.
Bittle, W. C.
Black, Edward M.
Black, R. M.
Blair, L.
Blanchard, E. E.
Blanchard, W. E.
Bleile, L.
Bliss, Chas. L.
Bloom, Fred
Bloom, T. L.
Blough, F. F., Serg.
Blough, C.
Blough, C. O.
Blough, E.
Blough, F.
Blough, H.
Blough, H. D.
Blough, L.
Blough, M. L.
Blough, R.
Bloss, D.
Bloss, Joe
Bloss, M.
Bloss, W. N.
Blosser, F.
Blosser, A. A.
Blosser, O. F.
Blue, M.
Blumberg, C.
Blunig, Edward
Bock, Wm. W.
Bogir, N.
Bohn, E.
Bodle, Harry
Bohofist, Fred
Bohren, L. C.
Boice, John R.
Boltinghouse, B. D.
Boomershine, Charles
Bonfiglio, J. V.
Bonfield, Charles
Books, G. W.
Books, W. A.
Borgone, Frank
Bornas, Christ
Borrainger, L.
Botts, L. D.
Bowen, Joseph R.
Bowen, J.
Bowen, R. W.
Bowers, A. J.
Bowers, Warren R.
Bowersox, Fred A.
Bowersox, V. D., Serg.
Bowman, Harry H.
Bowman, Harvey C.
Bowman, Samuel
Bowman, Walter
Bowser, Bud
Boswer, C. B.
Bowser, E.
Bowser, K.
Bowser, C. K., Lieut.
Boyce, H. E.
Boyd, Kirby
Boyer, W. R. C.
Boyle, Ora N.
Boynton, Herbert C.
Bazzacca Salvatore
Brady, Edwin M.
Brainard, C. H.
Brainard, T. C.
Branch, Ora
Brandman, Frank J.
Brandon, Earl C.
Brandt, F. W.
Brandt, Lee D.
Brenneman, J. L.
Branson, C. D.
Brandt, Nick.
Bressler, Elmer
Bretz, N.
Brewer, Alexander
Bridenstein, Henry
Brigant, Nick
Brock, W. W.
Broderick, Linn, R.
Brothers, W. R.
Brothers, Chester R.
Brown, Almer
Brown, Carlyle
Brown, Clem
Brown, Dan
Brown, E. L.
Brown, G. J.
Brown, J. R.
Brown, Howard
Brown, James H.
Brown, M. D., Serg.
Brown, Ronald, Lieut.
Brown, Samuel
Brown, Thares
Brown, W. W., Lieut.
Brown, Alvin R.
Brown, Thomas T.
Browning, Harry H.
Brundage, Dewitt G.
Brundage, A. D. G.
Brumbaugh, F.
Bruse, C. T.
Bryer, H. J.
Bryan, Waldo
Bryant, Walter E.
Bruggner, John V.
Bucklen, H. E., Jr.
Bulbick, Walter L.
Bullard, Edward
Bullock, Otis L.
Burkett, Ernest
Burr, H. B.
Burkle, Earl
Burkey, G. J.
Burkey, G. B.
Burkett, Roy S.
Burrelli, Tony
Burridge, J. W.
Burt, H.
Burt, Howard
Burtsfield, M.
Burtsfield, J.
Bushnell, Elmo
Bushnell, Vance, Lieut.
Buss, A.
Butler, Chas. R.
Butler, L. J.
Butt, R.
Butterfield, H. A.
Butterfield, J. P.

Cainon, C. G., Lieut. Col.
Calagrosse, Mat.
Callender, Delbert
Campbell, Wayne
Campbell, N. G. L.
Campfield, Edward
Campfield, Robert
Calvert, L. H.
Calvert, C. C.
Cannivet, Henry
Carbill, John
Carlson, Rev. K. L.
Carlson, C. J.

Carpenter, C. L.
Carpenter, Floyd E.
Carner, Robert
Carr, Albert
Carr, John J.
Carroll, P. C.
Carroll, T. C.
Carrol, Troy
Cart, E.
Cart, F.
Cart, G. D., Serg.
Cart, Alva
Casey, M. T.
Casey, E.
Castetter, H.
Cataldo, Domenick
Caton, G. L.
Cawley, J.
Chamberlain, E.
Chandler, F.
Chandler, Wm. B.
Charles, Roy
Charnley, M. V.
Charpie, H.
Chase, C. L., Major
Cherry, H.
Chester, Louis
Chester, Whitney
Chester, Willard
Chiddister, W.
Christ, A. L.
Christopher, A.
Church, J. B.
Clapp, F., Capt.
Clark, A.
Clark, A. B.
Clark, C. E., Lieut.
Clark, F. E.
Clark, L. J.
Clausen, Chris L.

Clausen, G. A.
Clayton, Chas. T.
Clayton, Earl
Clemens, Leo. R.
Clements, Leslie
Clindaniel, Archie A.
Cline, W.
Cluen, Fred
Clyde G.
Cobert, Andrew
Cochran, Harry E.
Cogan, George, Serg.
Cogan, Wm. A.
Coggan, Andrew T.
Coggan, A.
Cole, Frederick
Coleman, Herbert
Colley, Edward
Collins, H.
Collins, J. A.
Combo, B. L.
Compton, Jesse E.
Conboy, Grancis
Cond, Paul
Cond, Pryce
Cone, Chester
Condon, A E.
Congdon, Vernon L.
Conley, E.
Conley, Harold G.
Conley, Arthur
Conley, J. Raymond
Conley, William C.
Connell, Harry S.
Conrad, J. H.
Conrad, John A., Serg.
Converse, Homer
Cook, J.
Cook, John
Cook, R.

Cook, Riley
Cooper, Charles
Cooper, E. E.
Cooper, Thomas O.
Copenhaver, F.
Copenhaver, L.
Cophes, C.
Coppler, Walter S.
Copsey, Cecil E.
Cordner, Fred
Corey, M.
Corpe, Austin E.
Coryea, W. A.
Cosbey, W. R.
Cost, L. D.
Cotherman, C. B.
Cotton, Herbert M.
Coulombe, Fred
Courtney, C. R.
Covery, Leo. L.
Cox, E.
Cox, George
Cox, Floyd R.
Coy, Chauncey
Crabill, D. Arnult
Craig, Fred
Crause, Grant, Serg.
Cranmer, Paul
Cressler, Fred
Cressler, Glenn E.
Cripe, C. C.
Cripe, E. L.
Cripe, F M.
Cripe, G. D.
Cripe, H. B.
Cripe, Hubert
Cripe, Leonard
Cripe, M. R.
Cripe, M. V.
Cripe, O. C.

Cripe, O. R.
Cripe, Ray
Cripe, Roy M.
Cripe, W. M.
Crisler, E.
Crist, John U.
Critchlow, A.
Cromwell, Gerge H.
Croop, C. A.
Croop, J. H.
Croop, Nean
Croop, N. L.
Cross, David L.
Crotzen, F. L.
Crouch, Earnest N.
Crouse, Earnest
Crouse, Grant
Crowden, Freeman E.
Crume, Miles E.
Cudahy, Harry W.
Cudley, H. William
Cullen, Edward J.
Culler, Floyd
Culp, F.
Culp, C. C.
Culp, M. W.
Culp, Russell M.
Cummins, Francis
Cunningham, Elmer
Cunningham, Faires, Serg.
Cuningham, Harry
Cunningham, Walter A.
Curro, Frank
Curry, Albert L.
Curtis, H. B.
Curtis, R. M.
Curtis, Russell W.
Cutshaw, Orval

Dadario, Leonardo

Daffron, C. L.
Daily, J. E.
Dalton, Robert C.
Daly, Harold L.
Dangler, J.
Darling, Chas.
Darling, C. D.
Darlwig, Walter C.
Darnell, P. C.
Darr, Glenn
Darr, M.
Davidhezar, John D.
Davis, George R.
Davis, G. E.
Davis, George
Davis, E. L.
Davis, Joe
Davis, Harry J.
Davis, Henry J.
Davis, Samuel O.
Davis, Walter L., Lieut.
Davis, Walter T.
Davis, Webber
Davis, W. D.
Dawling, R. G.
Day, Robert B.
Deal, Lucien, Lieut.
Deal, L. H.
Deal, Otto E., Capt.
Deardorff, M.
Deardorff, Noble
De Camp, Earnest L.
Decker, Calvin
Dederion, Kenneth
De Francisco, Pasquall
DeFreese, F.
Defrees, F.
Deland, Carl Elmer
Delcamp, J.
Dennihan, Dennis W.
Denny, James
Dentler, Lewis
Derby, W. O.
Derby, Rozell
Detweiler, C.
Detweiler, Leonard
Detweiler, L.
Dettweiler, Warren A.
Deuel, Ward K.
Deutler, A. G.
Devito, Mike
DeWart, Charles
Dewey, A. E.
Dichele, Pat
Dick, E. V.
Dienn, G. R.
Diener, Eugene I.
Diener, Roy M., Serg.
Diehl, J.
Diley, Moses
Dilorenzo, Peter
Doering, E. C.
Doering, Ward
Doerscher, A.
Dohmen, Walter
Doll, Walter F.
Domer, S. M. J., Capt.
Donahue, Donald F.
Donahue, Will J.
Donahue, Michael J.
Dooley, Henry J.
Dorien, Arthur
Dotson, Arthur A.
Dotson, Charles
Doty, Cecil C.
Doty, J. E.
Dotson, George C.
Draggoo, R. E., Serg.
Drake, N. N.
Drenk, C. R.
Drenk, S.
Drenk, Stanley
Drenk, Russell, Serg.
Dresch, F. W.
Drummond, W. G.
Drury, Clyde N.
Dull, Calvin H.
Duffer, Hubbard
Duker, E. A.
Dunelius, John L.
Dunlap, J. E., Jr.
Dunmire, Roscoe
Dunnock, W. H.
Dusek, Joseph J.
Dussel, Winnefred
Dykstra, J. L.

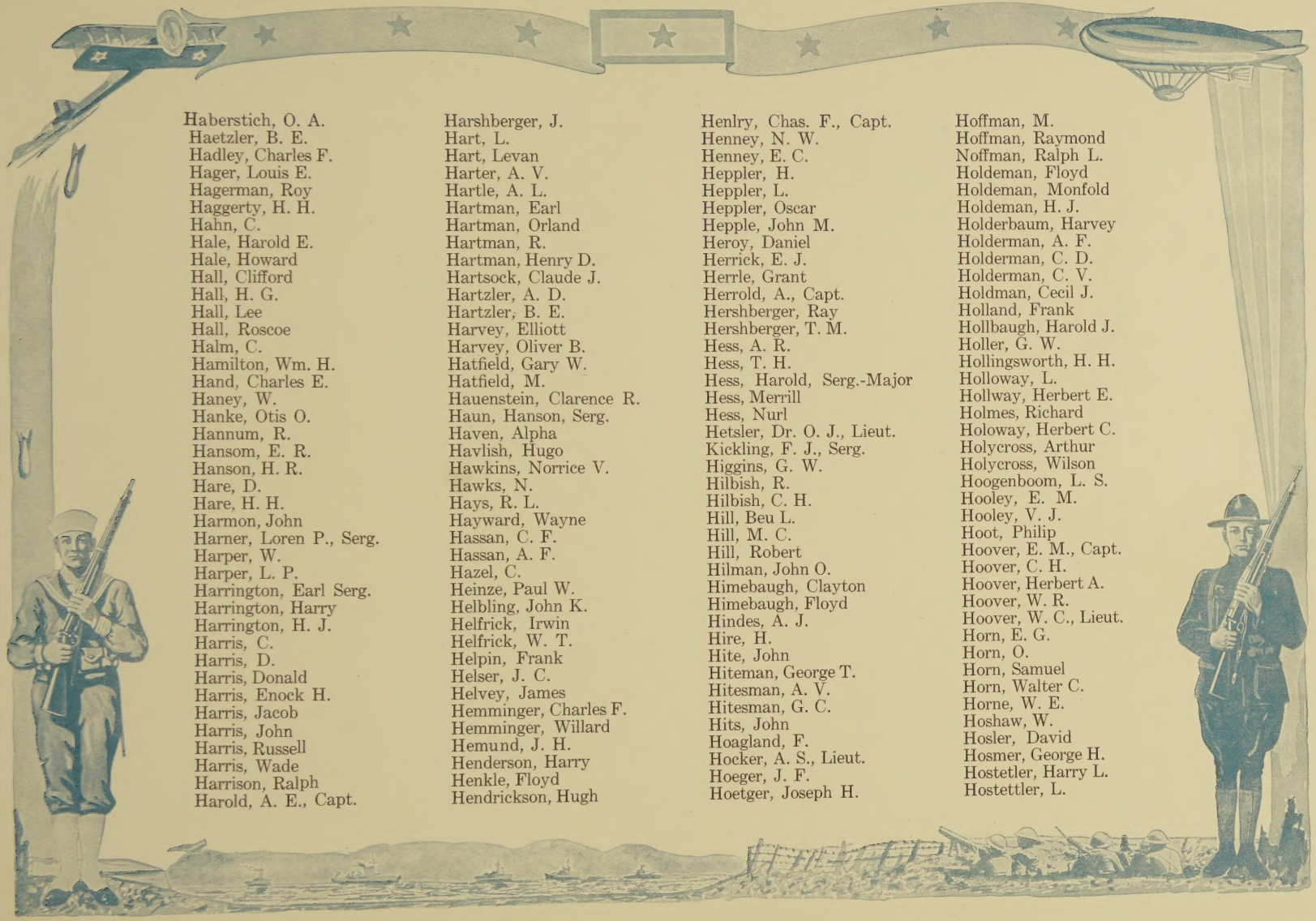
Eaglebarger, L. H.
Earl, H. B., Serg.
Eash, Howard E.
Eash, J. M.
Easley, Clem D.
Eaton, F.
Eby, F.
Eby, Willis
Ebersole, W. H.
Eckerrode, Earl
Econimus, J.
Eddy, Rex. A.
Edwards, Clem
Edwards, Fred E.
Edwards, Mansfield
Eicher, F. D.
Eisenach, A. E.
Eldridge, W. A.
Elenga, Ray
Ellis, Edward M.
Elliott, L. A., Capt.
Elliott, D. O.
Elliott, M. R.
Ellison, Eugene R.
Elm, Werner
Emment, Edward C.
Enders, John
Enders, Louis F.
Enyeart, Rufus E.
Eppers, George V.
Ernst, L.
Ernsberger, Chas. E.
Ernsperger, Raymond
Ernsperger, Roy C.
Erwin, J.
Espy, I. E.
Espy, E. E.
Ettline, F.
Evans, Norris J.
Evans, R.
Evans, Russell
Everhock, C. W.
Everly, Robert E.

Fair, Virgil
Fansler, Orville
Farver, C. D., Lieut.
Farver, Francis
Farver, H.
Farver, W H.
Farrington, R. L.
Farrington, R. A.
Fasting, Sylvester C.
Faust, D.
Fausch, O. G.
Fawley, Elmer E.
Feldman, C. F.
Fenton, W.
Ferguson, Albert E.
Ferguson, Arthur
Fettus, G. A.
Fiedeke, Chas. L.
Fiedeke, G. J.

Fields, Frank D.
Fields, Otis B.
Filipon, J.
Fillinger, Julius
Fisher, Charles
Fisher, E. M., Serg.
Fisher, E. S.
Fisher, J. S.
Fisher, J. E.
Firestone, C.
Fitzgerald, Edward W.
Fitzpatrick, Frank, Lieut.
Flavin, Dr. E. J.
Fleming, Millard
Flemings, George W.
Flenar, R. T., Serg.
Fleshood, Willis L.
Flicker, Otto
Flethcer, L. P.
Flowers, John R.
Flowers, J.
Foertter, Lincoln H.
Ford, Walter
Forry, Gerald
Fortina, Annunzio
Fortina, Anthony
Foster, Jesse
Foster, Max H.
Foster, E. C.
Fowler, Louis, Serg.
Fox, H. R.
Fox, Roy
Fox, Ralph
Frampton, Wm. A.
Frankenstein, J. R.
Franklin, Wm.
Frantz, O.
Frantz, R. E.
Frantz, W. R.
Frash, D. W.
Frazer, William J.
Frazier, Ralph
Frazier, Orville
Frederick, Marvin, Lieut.
Freed, Noble E.
Frees, Clark N.
Freez, Ernest
Freet, S.
Freyberg, F. F.
Freyberg, P.
Frink, Maurice, Lieut.
Frix, Lynn A., Serg.
Frye, Smith
Fuller, Fred C.
Fuller, Fred T.
Fuller, Leslie B.

Gall, Irvin O.
Galbraith, Winston
Ganger, Chas. M.
Ganger, C. H.
Ganger, F.
Ganger, Floyd A.
Ganger, Forrest E.
Ganger, Olin
Gannon, R. D.
Gannon, H. P.
Gard, Charles
Garl, Raymond
Garl, Walter W.
Garber, E.
Garber, E. I.
Garber, L. C.
Garberick, L. U.
Gardner, H.
Gardner, Earl K., Major
Garner, Wm. H.
Garrett, Lige
Gartner, Edmund A.
Garver, L. H., Serg.
Garvin, C. E., Lieut.
Gary, F. H.
Gates, Clayton E., Serg.
Gates, Perry E.
Gates, H. H.
Gay, Rudolph
Gaymon, George
Geisinger, H.
Gentzhorn, L.
Gentzhorn, D. L.
Gerber, C.
Gerber, E.
Gerig, O. B.
Geyer, E. C.
Geyer, Harley
Geyer, J. M.
Geyer, H. O.
Geyer, W. M.
Gibson, N.
Gildea, Albert
Gildea, Mac., Lieut.
Gilbert, Archie
Gilkey, Dwight E.
Glaskow, Raymond
Gleason, Frank
Godden, Rex A.
Godfrey, Charles
Gogoll, Mike
Gohn, H.
Goldstein, M.
Golasso, Joe B.
Goldew, Robert B.
Gonker, P. V.
Good, Harry C.
Good, L. T.
Godall, William T.
Goodman, George
Goodwin, Jay E.
Goodwin, J.
Goodman, George
Goodnow, Walter
Goodsene, Shirley
Gordon, Frank A.
Gordon, Victor S.
Goss, Henry
Grady, L. R.
Graham, E., Lieut.
Graham, Elmer
Grant, Erwin
Grant, Clayton M.
Grant, E. R.
Grant, J. E.
Grant, F. W.
Graybill, Guy H.
Grazier, Leo. E.
Green, William
Greenawalt, W. M.
Griner, Ernest D.
Griner, O.
Griner, H. S.
Grise, Frederick F.
Grise, L. B.
Grob, Fred P.
Groll, G. C., Major
Grooms, Robert E.
Grooms, William F.
Gross, Aloysius
Gross, Leo L., Serg.
Grosse, Mike
Groves, C. E.
Grubb, Byron
Guild, Paul, Lieut.
Gummer, John, Jr., Lieut.
Gulmyer, Reginald
Guss, H. W.
Gustafson, John G.
Gwin, Alonzo P.
Gygi, Louis A.

Haas, John H.



Haberstich, O. A.
Haetzler, B. E.
Hadley, Charles F.
Hager, Louis E.
Hagerman, Roy
Haggerty, H. H.
Hahn, C.
Hale, Harold E.
Hale, Howard
Hall, Clifford
Hall, H. G.
Hall, Lee
Hall, Roscoe
Halm, C.
Hamilton, Wm. H.
Hand, Charles E.
Haney, W.
Hanke, Otis O.
Hannum, R.
Hansom, E. R.
Hanson, H. R.
Hare, D.
Hare, H. H.
Harmon, John
Harner, Loren P., Serg.
Harper, W.
Harper, L. P.
Harrington, Earl Serg.
Harrington, Harry
Harrington, H. J.
Harris, C.
Harris, D.
Harris, Donald
Harris, Enock H.
Harris, Jacob
Harris, John
Harris, Russell
Harris, Wade
Harrison, Ralph
Harold, A. E., Capt.
Harshberger, J.
Hart, L.
Hart, Levan
Harter, A. V.
Hartle, A. L.
Hartman, Earl
Hartman, Orland
Hartman, R.
Hartman, Henry D.
Hartsock, Claude J.
Hartzler, A. D.
Hartzler, B. E.
Harvey, Elliott
Harvey, Oliver B.
Hatfield, Gary W.
Hatfield, M.
Hauenstein, Clarence R.
Haun, Hanson, Serg.
Haven, Alpha
Havlish, Hugo
Hawkins, Norrice V.
Hawks, N.
Hays, R. L.
Hayward, Wayne
Hassan, C. F.
Hassan, A. F.
Hazel, C.
Heinze, Paul W.
Helbling, John K.
Helfrick, Irwin
Helfrick, W. T.
Helpin, Frank
Helser, J. C.
Helvey, James
Hemminger, Charles F.
Hemminger, Willard
Hemund, J. H.
Henderson, Harry
Henkle, Floyd
Hendrickson, Hugh
Henlry, Chas. F., Capt.
Henney, N. W.
Henney, E. C.
Heppler, H.
Heppler, L.
Heppler, Oscar
Hepple, John M.
Heroy, Daniel
Herrick, E. J.
Herrle, Grant
Herrold, A., Capt.
Hershberger, Ray
Hershberger, T. M.
Hess, A. R.
Hess, T. H.
Hess, Harold, Serg.-Major
Hess, Merrill
Hess, Nurl
Hetsler, Dr. O. J., Lieut.
Kickling, F. J., Serg.
Higgins, G. W.
Hilbish, R.
Hilbish, C. H.
Hill, Beu L.
Hill, M. C.
Hill, Robert
Hilman, John O.
Himebaugh, Clayton
Himebaugh, Floyd
Hindes, A. J.
Hire, H.
Hite, John
Hiteman, George T.
Hitesman, A. V.
Hitesman, G. C.
Hits, John
Hoagland, F.
Hocker, A. S., Lieut.
Hoeger, J. F.
Hoetger, Joseph H.
Hoffman, M.
Hoffman, Raymond
Noffman, Ralph L.
Holdeman, Floyd
Holdeman, Monfold
Holdeman, H. J.
Holderbaum, Harvey
Holderman, A. F.
Holderman, C. D.
Holderman, C. V.
Holdman, Cecil J.
Holland, Frank
Hollbaugh, Harold J.
Holler, G. W.
Hollingsworth, H. H.
Holloway, L.
Hollway, Herbert E.
Holmes, Richard
Holoway, Herbert C.
Holycross, Arthur
Holycross, Wilson
Hoogenboom, L. S.
Hooley, E. M.
Hooley, V. J.
Hoot, Philip
Hoover, E. M., Capt.
Hoover, C. H.
Hoover, Herbert A.
Hoover, W. R.
Hoover, W. C., Lieut.
Horn, E. G.
Horn, O.
Horn, Samuel
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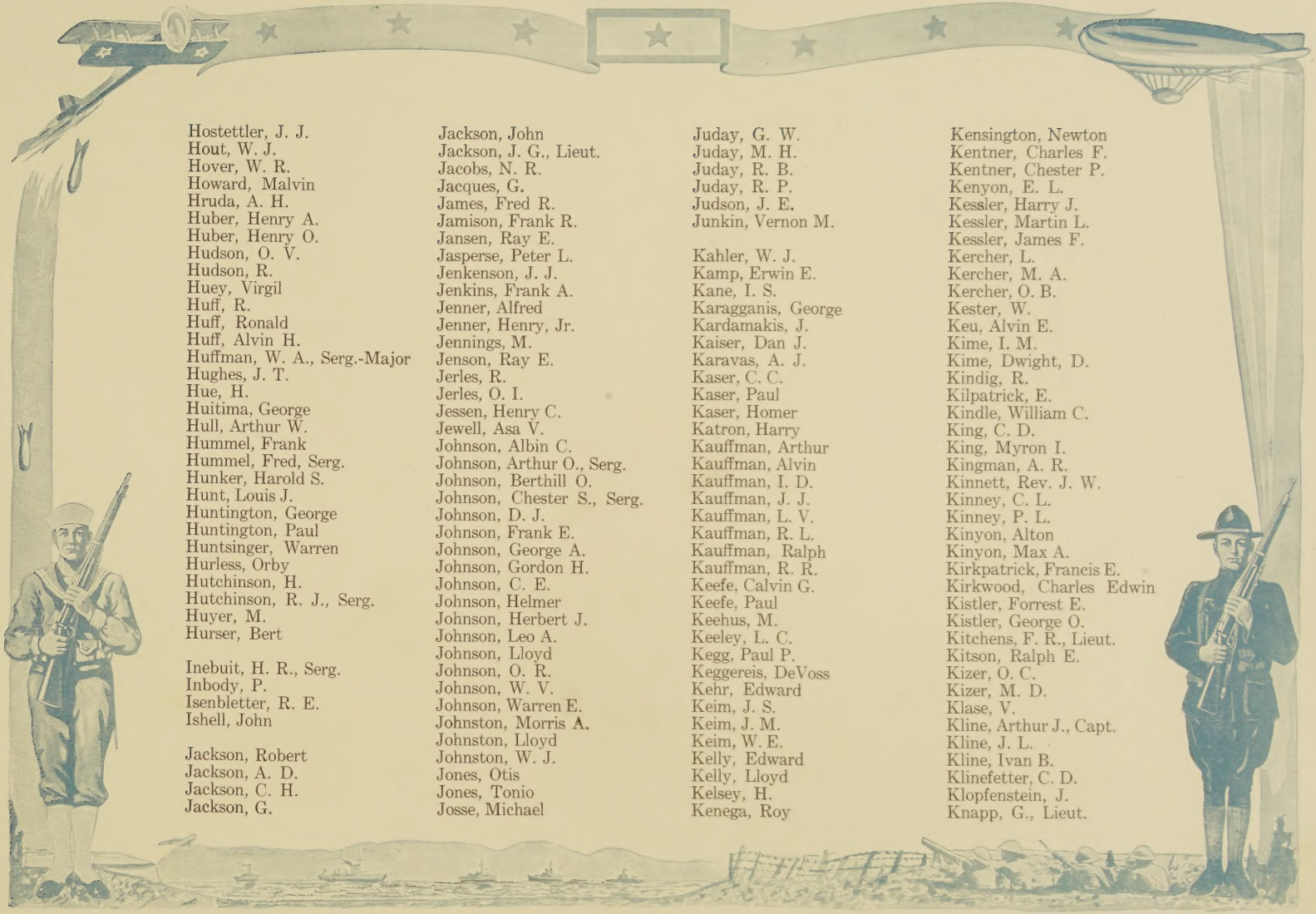
Hostetler, Harry L.
Hostettler, L.



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Hudson, R.
Huey, Virgil
Huff, R.
Huff, Ronald
Huff, Alvin H.
Huffman, W. A., Serg.-Major
Hughes, J. T.
Hue, H.
Huitima, George
Hull, Arthur W.
Hummel, Frank
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Hunker, Harold S.
Hunt, Louis J.
Huntington, George
Huntington, Paul
Huntsinger, Warren
Hurless, Orby
Hutchinson, H.
Hutchinson, R. J., Serg.
Huyer, M.
Hurser, Bert

Inebuit, H. R., Serg.
Inbody, P.
Isenbletter, R. E.
Ishell, John

Jackson, Robert
Jackson, A. D.
Jackson, C. H.
Jackson, G.
Jackson, John
Jackson, J. G., Lieut.
Jacobs, N. R.
Jacques, G.
James, Fred R.
Jamison, Frank R.
Jansen, Ray E.
Jasperse, Peter L.
Jenkenson, J. J.
Jenkins, Frank A.
Jenner, Alfred
Jenner, Henry, Jr.
Jennings, M.
Jenson, Ray E.
Jerles, R.
Jerles, O. I.
Jessen, Henry C.
Jewell, Asa V.
Johnson, Albin C.
Johnson, Arthur O., Serg.
Johnson, Berthill O.
Johnson, Chester S., Serg.
Johnson, D. J.
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Johnson, George A.
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Johnson, Helmer
Johnson, Herbert J.
Johnson, Leo A.
Johnson, Lloyd
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Johnston, Morris A.
Johnston, Lloyd
Johnston, W. J.
Jones, Otis
Jones, Tonio
Josse, Michael
Juday, G. W.
Juday, M. H.
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Juday, R. P.
Judson, J. E.
Junkin, Vernon M.

Kahler, W. J.
Kamp, Erwin E.
Kane, I. S.
Karagganis, George
Kardamakis, J.
Kaiser, Dan J.
Karavas, A. J.
Kaser, C. C.
Kaser, Paul
Kaser, Homer
Katron, Harry
Kauffman, Arthur
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Kegg, Paul P.
Keggereis, DeVoss
Kehr, Edward
Keim, J. S.
Keim, J. M.
Keim, W. E.
Kelly, Edward
Kelly, Lloyd
Kelsey, H.
Kenega, Roy
Kensington, Newton
Kentner, Charles F.
Kentner, Chester P.
Kenyon, E. L.
Kessler, Harry J.
Kessler, Martin L.
Kessler, James F.
Kercher, L.
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Kester, W.
Keu, Alvin E.
Kime, I. M.
Kime, Dwight, D.
Kindig, R.
Kilpatrick, E.
Kindle, William C.
King, C. D.
King, Myron I.
Kingman, A. R.
Kinnett, Rev. J. W.
Kinney, C. L.
Kinney, P. L.
Kinyon, Alton
Kinyon, Max A.
Kirkpatrick, Francis E.
Kirkwood, Charles Edwin
Kistler, Forrest E.
Kistler, George O.
Kitchens, F. R., Lieut.
Kitson, Ralph E.
Kizer, O. C.
Kizer, M. D.
Klase, V.
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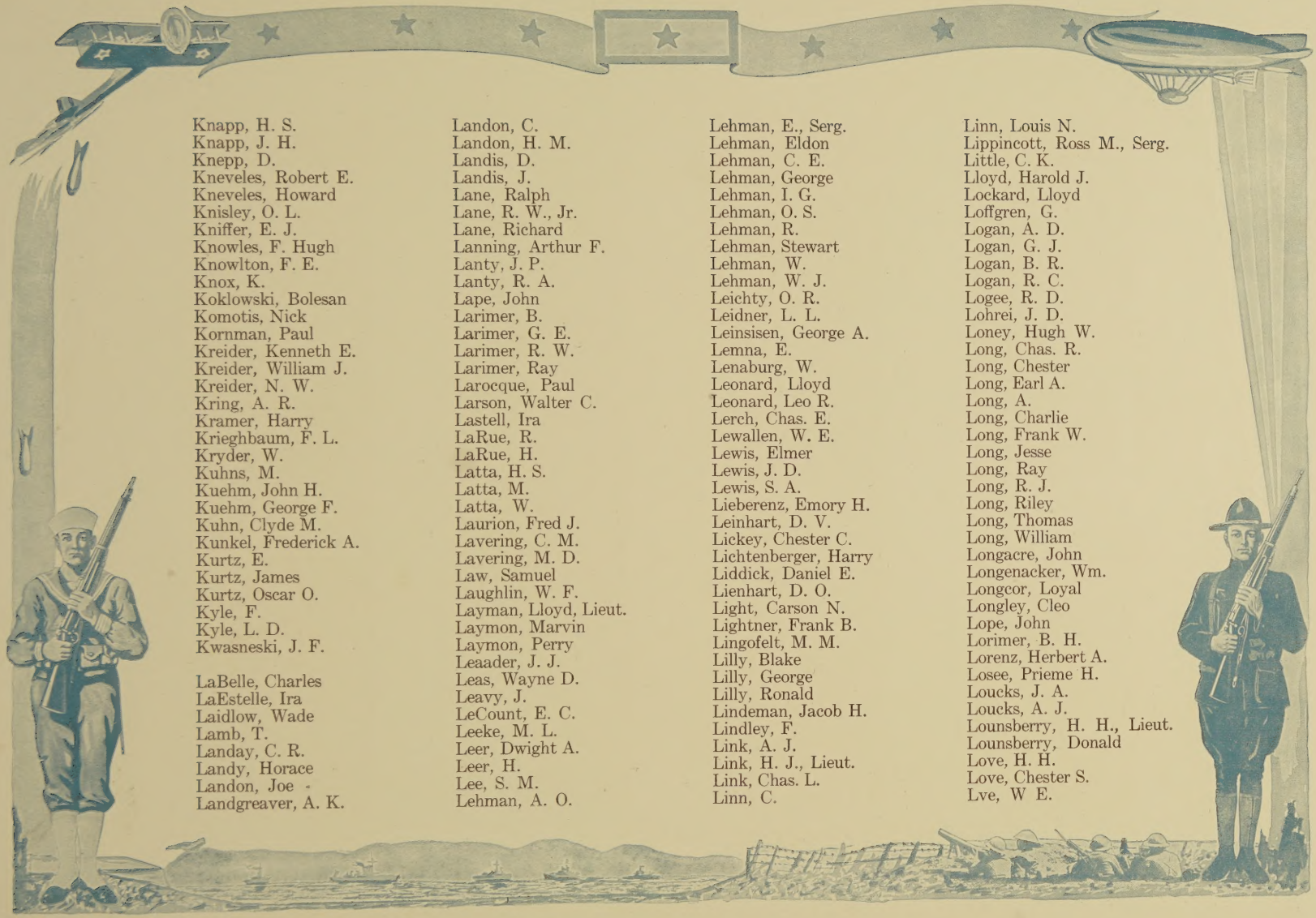
Knapp, G., Lieut.



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Knowles, F. Hugh
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Knox, K.
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Kring, A. R.
Kramer, Harry
Krieghbaum, F. L.
Kryder, W.
Kuhns, M.
Kuehm, John H.
Kuehm, George F.
Kuhn, Clyde M.
Kunkel, Frederick A.
Kurtz, E.
Kurtz, James
Kurtz, Oscar O.
Kyle, F.
Kyle, L. D.
Kwasneski, J. F.

LaBelle, Charles
LaEstelle, Ira
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Landy, Horace
Landon, Joe
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Lape, John
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Lastell, Ira
LaRue, R.
LaRue, H.
Latta, H. S.
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Latta, W.
Laurion, Fred J.
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Lavering, M. D.
Law, Samuel
Laughlin, W. F.
Layman, Lloyd, Lieut.
Laymon, Marvin
Laymon, Perry
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Leas, Wayne D.
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Lehman, A. O.
Lehman, E., Serg.
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Lemna, E.
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Lewallen, W. E.
Lewis, Elmer
Lewis, J. D.
Lewis, S. A.
Lieberenz, Emory H.
Leinhart, D. V.
Lickey, Chester C.
Lichtenberger, Harry
Liddick, Daniel E.
Lienhart, D. O.
Light, Carson N.
Lightner, Frank B.
Lingofelt, M. M.
Lilly, Blake
Lilly, George
Lilly, Ronald
Lindeman, Jacob H.
Lindley, F.
Link, A. J.
Link, H. J., Lieut.
Link, Chas. L.
Linn, C.
Linn, Louis N.
Lippincott, Ross M., Serg.
Little, C. K.
Lloyd, Harold J.
Lockard, Lloyd
Loffgren, G.
Logan, A. D.
Logan, G. J.
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Logee, R. D.
Lohrei, J. D.
Loney, Hugh W.
Long, Chas. R.
Long, Chester
Long, Earl A.
Long, A.
Long, Charlie
Long, Frank W.
Long, Jesse
Long, Ray
Long, R. J.
Long, Riley
Long, Thomas
Long, William
Longacre, John
Longenacker, Wm.
Longcor, Loyal
Longley, Cleo
Lope, John
Lorimer, B. H.
Lorenz, Herbert A.
Losee, Prieme H.
Loucks, J. A.
Loucks, A. J.
Lounsberry, H. H., Lieut.
Lounsberry, Donald
Love, H. H.
Love, Chester S.
Lve, W E.

Lovett, Ernest R.
Lowell, J. M.
Lowery, Almer
Lown, R. W.
Loy, Arthur J.
Lucky, H. R.
Lucky, Robert L.
Ludwig, Ernest E.
Ludwig, Arthur R.
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Luke, M. L.
Luke, Roy E.
Luke, R. R.
Lund, Henry Oscar
Lundley, Leland M.
Lydas, George
Lyddick, John
Lydick, Daniel
Lyman, H.
Lynch, Philip B.
Lynn, John H.
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McAlister, Harvey
McBride, H. W., Capt.
McCally, D.
McCarty, Ward B.
McCarty, Hobert W.
McCleary, T. E.
McCloud, C. P.
McCormick, Herman
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McCouley, Thomas
McCoy, Thomas, Lieut.
McCoy, M. L.
McCreary, Benjamin F.
McDonald, Harold
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McDougall, I. D.
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McFarland, M.
MacKay, Rev. Campbell
McKee, George
McKeever, C.
McKibben, C. B.
McKibben, W. F.
McKim,
McKinley, Jacob
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McLeonhardt, Charles
McMillan, Olin T.
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McNinch, Clair H.
McQueen, Maruice C.
McWhirter, Edwin
Mack, D. L.
Mahan, E. F.
Madlam, A.
Madlam, E.
Mahoney, Daniel, Serg.
Mahoney, Howard L.
Mains, Louis W.
Makane, H.
Malcolm, D.
Mallory, Clifton
Mammon, Arthur J.
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Marriffino, John
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Martin, Oliver W.
Martin, Emerson, Serg.
Martin, Otis
Martin, Ross, Major
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Mason, Everett, D.
Mason, Lawrence J.
Mast, A.
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Mast, Carl
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Mast, Sanford
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Mater, Clarence E.
Mattern, H. W.
Maurer, Harry H.
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Mauzy, E.
Maxon, Roydew
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Mayfield, Ernst
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Meacham, Harold
Meals, Arthur
Meisner, V. C.
Meisner, Marlin
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Mellott, I.
Melvin, Benjamin
Menges, Wm., H. Lieut.-Col.
Mercier, E. A.
Mercier, R.
Mercier, Roy, Serg.
Merrill, A.
Messner, H.
Method, R. J.
Metzger, Chester
Metzger, Jess
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Millard, Edward
Miller, Alph
Miller, C. W.
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Monahan, Thomas L.
Monger, Ralph L.
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Montanao, Michell
Monticue, W. B.
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Morrice, F. W.
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Morton, R. B.
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Moss, Charles L.
Moss, E. L.
Mould, Max F.
Mountjoy, Edgar
Mowat, Lawrence
Moyer, E. F.
Moyer, F. C., Ensign
Moyer, M. E.
Moyer, Franklin
Moyer, Ralph L.
Mullin, H. E., Serg.
Mummert, M. M.
Munsch, Alfred H.
Munsch, M. C.
Murphy, Pat
Murray, Charles
Murray, I.
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Musser, Charles R.
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Nile, Anson, Lieut.
Nihart, K. A.
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Nusbaum, E. A.
Nye, Ralph A.

O'Bainon, Archie
Oberhauser, Herman
Oberhauser, George
Oberholtzer, Rev. Herbert
O'Brien, Willard
Opfer, Maynard H.
Olavanio, Jesse
Olds, Carlton, Lieut.
Oppenheim, W.
Orcutt, B. W.
Ogle, W. R.
O'Roak, C. B.
Ort, Vernon C., Serg.
Oswald, H. A.
Oswalt, Milo
Overholser, E. E.
Overholser, E. C.
Overholt, D.

Packard, R. S.
Packer, O.
Padman, Donald
Page, Lester O.
Paine, H. M.
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Papa, Dominick
Papas, J.
Parcell, Glenn
Parcell, Jess, Serg.
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Parischo, John W.
Parks, S.
Parrish, H. G., Ensign
Parker, Ray A.
Parks, Roy, Serg.
Parrett, Elmer C.
Parsell, Maurice E.
Pattanelli, Michael
Patton, Charles L.
Paucost, Ray E.
Paulson, Edgar
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Pickering, C.
Pickwell, E. J.
Pickwell, J. E.
Pickerell, M. M.
Pierce, Prince
Pierce, Warren I.
Pirchio, P. M., Serg.
Platz, Floyd E.
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Pluck, Howard J.
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Poleter, L.
Polumbo, Dominic
Pomeroy, C. H.
Pomeroy, Russell W.
Pontius, David H.
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Powers, Glenn T.
Pooley, I.
Postman, F. W.
Poyser, Russell, H.
Prahl, R.
Pressnall, Ernest J.
Pressnall, Floyd
Price, H. E.
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Priem, Fred W. A.
Priestley, C. J.
Prickett, H.
Prough, G. S.
Prough, Walter J.
Probst, W. L.
Purcell, Kernit R.
Purcell, C.
Puresly, Ornett
Pushman, M.
Puterbaugh, Harley

Quick, Frank M.

Ramer, John
Ramer, Lewis
Ramer, W.
Ramsey, A. C.
Randol, C. H.
Rauh, Roman
Ray, Robert B.
Reber, Royal M.
Rector, Ray
Redmond, D. Y.
Redmond, Guy
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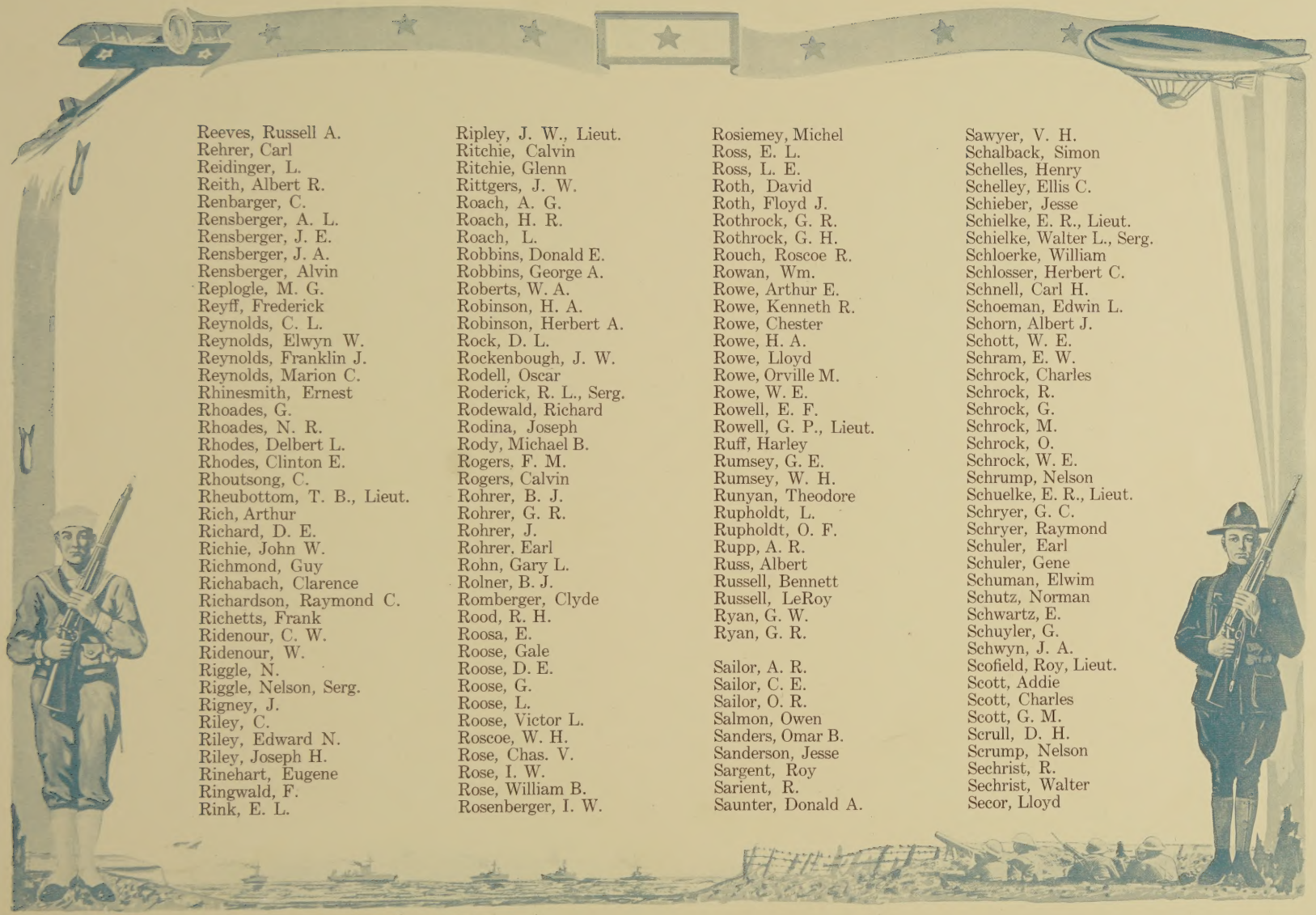
Reese, Boyd



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Rhinesmith, Ernest
Rhoades, G.
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Rhodes, Delbert L.
Rhodes, Clinton E.
Rhoutsong, C.
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Rich, Arthur
Richard, D. E.
Richie, John W.
Richmond, Guy
Richabach, Clarence
Richardson, Raymond C.
Richetts, Frank
Ridenour, C. W.
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Riggle, N.
Riggle, Nelson, Serg.
Rigney, J.
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Rinehart, Eugene
Ringwald, F.
Rink, E. L.
Ripley, J. W., Lieut.
Ritchie, Calvin
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Roach, A. G.
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Robbins, Donald E.
Robbins, George A.
Roberts, W. A.
Robinson, H. A.
Robinson, Herbert A.
Rock, D. L.
Rockenbough, J. W.
Rodell, Oscar
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Rodewald, Richard
Rodina, Joseph
Rody, Michael B.
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Rogers, Calvin
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Roose, Gale
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Rosiemey, Michel
Ross, E. L.
Ross, L. E.
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Rowe, Arthur E.
Rowe, Kenneth R.
Rowe, Chester
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Rowell, E. F.
Rowell, G. P., Lieut.
Ruff, Harley
Rumsey, G. E.
Rumsey, W. H.
Runyan, Theodore
Rupholdt, L.
Rupholdt, O. F.
Rupp, A. R.
Russ, Albert
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Ryan, G. W.
Ryan, G. R.

Sailor, A. R.
Sailor, C. E.
Sailor, O. R.
Salmon, Owen
Sanders, Omar B.
Sanderson, Jesse
Sargent, Roy
Sarient, R.
Saunter, Donald A.
Sawyer, V. H.
Schalback, Simon
Schelles, Henry
Schelley, Ellis C.
Schieber, Jesse
Schielke, E. R., Lieut.
Schielke, Walter L., Serg.
Schloerke, William
Schlosser, Herbert C.
Schnell, Carl H.
Schoeman, Edwin L.
Schorn, Albert J.
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Schram, E. W.
Schrock, Charles
Schrock, R.
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Schrump, Nelson
Schuelke, E. R., Lieut.
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Schryer, Raymond
Schuler, Earl
Schuler, Gene
Schuman, Elwim
Schutz, Norman
Schwartz, E.
Schuyler, G.
Schwyn, J. A.
Scofield, Roy, Lieut.
Scott, Addie
Scott, Charles
Scott, G. M.
Scrull, D. H.
Scrump, Nelson
Sechrist, R.
Sechrist, Walter
Secor, Lloyd

Seeberger, B. F.
Seevers, Oscar
Seidner, Floyd
Seiler, Cleo
Seiler, C. C.
Shafer, Ralph
Shaffer, George A.
Shaffer, John
Shanholt, O. R.
Sharp, Roger
Sharp, Samuel
Shaum, N.
Shaum, Morris
Shaw, Bertram M.
Shaw, Eugene G.
Shaw, John E.
Shaver, George
Sheaf, Harold
Sheets, L.
Sheets, Lloyd
Sheets, James
Shelly, A. B.
Shelly, Howard
Shelly, Warren W.
Shelt, H.
Shenas, Theros
Shephard, Robert
Sherburne, J. B.
Sherman, G. H.
Sherman, R.
Sherman, Ray M.
Sherley, Louis L.
Sherwin, J. D.
Shick, Fred
Shick, Cless
Shideler, Lee C.
Shinn, W. V.
Shirley, Everett
Shirley, L. L.
Shoemaker, John H.
Shoemaker, E. C.
Shorter, H. P.
Shoup, C. D.
Shoup, H.
Shoup, Leo., Lieut.
Shoup, Louis F.
Shoup, M.
Shoup, P. L.
Showalter, A. M.
Showalter, R.
Shrock, Richard
Shue, B. H.
Shultz, Rev. E. A.
Shupert, Russell C.
Shyrer, E. H.
Siet, Irwin S.
Sigsbee, James
Silberg, Don
Silliman, Marion D.
Sillman, Myron
Simmons, L. H., Lieut.
Simos, Gustave,
Simpson, H., Capt.
Simpson, L. M., Lieut.
Sinner, Louis
Sinning, C. C.
Slabaugh, J. R.
Slagle, L. W.
Slagle, Roy
Sloat, P. E.
Slont, Arthur
Slott, V. J.
Smeltzer, Roscoe
Smeltzer, R. P.
Smeltzer, G. V.
Smeltzer, J. O.
Smeltzer, Reese
Smiley, D.
Smiley, E. S.
Smith, Carlton
Smith, C. W.
Smith, Cecil
Smith, Cleo E.
Smith, Cody
Smith, Fletcher W.
Smith, George
Smithk G. P.
Smith, Jesse
Smith, Hurley H.
Smith, Joseph
Smith, Joseph J.
Smith, Ray V.
Smith, Russell
Smith, Ralph W.
Smith, P. R.
Smith, R. D.
Smith, William
Smole, Frank
Smurr, James E.
Snavely, Maxwell M.
Snell, Walter F.
Snider, Chas.
Snoke, C. W.
Snyder, A.
Snyder, B. C.
Snyder, C. C.
Snyder, E. B., Lieut.
Snyder, D., Serg.
Snyder, Merl
Snyder, Herbert
Snyder, Lester F.
Snyder, N.
Snyder, Ralph
Snyder, Willard C.
Solt, Carl
Souders, Hugh A.
Sparks, R. T.
Spicer, H. J.
Spicer, Clarence
Spencer, D. C.
Spidel, Fred
Splees, A.
Spohn, Dan, Capt.
Squibb, C. L., Serg.
Squire, Donald, Lieut.
Stack, A. C.
Stackhouse, Arthur
Stahl, G. R.
Stahly, E.
Stair, Renal M.
Staley, Frank H.
Stamates, Homer
Stametz, Andrew B.
Stametz, Charles H.
Stangle, Donald W.
Stansbury, W.
Stanton, Harold
Starbuck, S., Lieut.
Starbuck, E.
Starke, L. D.
Starr, C.
Starr, H. C.
Stauffer, J. V.
Stauffer, George B.
Stavola, Francis
Stealy, Guy R.
Steck, Joseph G.
Steck, Roy
Steele, Ira C.
Steele, John Jr.
Steele, R. H.
Steffy, Roy
Steffy, L. A.
Steininger, L. F.
Steininger,J. G.
Steimetz, N. E.
Stengel, Donald W.
Stemm, Earl D.
Stephens, Lawrence
Stephenson, John R., Lieut.

Stevens, Morehouse, Capt.
Stevens, J. R.
Stewart, Guy
Stewart, Russell M.
Stewart, Sanford
Stiffler, Floyd
Stiles, Harold
Stillson, Glenn
Stiver, D. F.
Stiver, A. J. L.
Stolk, Dirk
Stoner, Merrill
Storer, A. G.
Stoss, William
Stotts, E. R.
Stover, B. E.
Strange, Allen
Strange, Richard
Strang, Jess
Straw, B. M.
Strohm, G. W.
Strope, E. A.
Struble, M. H.
Stryker, R. S.
Stuart, Fred C.
Stuart, Ivan J.
Stuff, Otis
Sturup, G. W.
Sturup, J.
Studebaker, D. B.
Stutsman, Floran J.
Stutsman, D. H.
Stuz, J. M.
Sullivan, E. F.
Summer, Emanuel
Sunthimer, A. S.
Sunday, Fred
Sundquist, Clarence
Sunthimer, Oliver
Swanberg, Harrold
Swanson, Edward
Swartz, Edwin L.
Swartz, Charles
Swartz, Noble A.
Swartz, Paul
Sweet, T. C.
Swihart, R. C.
Swinehart, Harold R.
Swinehart, Floyd, Serg.
Swinehart, M. L.
Swinston, Robert B.

Talbot, A. G.
Tallerday, Guy E.
Taylor, Ernest
Taylor, Harry W., Lieut.
Taylor, Sam. T.
Teer, Lonnie
Teeter, Kenneth A.
Teeter, Frank G.
Teeter, Ray
Templas, George
Templeton, Lawrence
Terry, Charles
Thomas, M. H.
Thomas, Oscar
Thomas, Covia
Thompson, C. H.
Thompson, Chester A.
Thompson, E. L.
Thompson, F. H.
Thompson, G. S., Lieut.
Thompson, Henry
Thompson, Osmer
Thompson, Raymond T.
Thompson, Wilbur
Thornton, Arthur
Thorp, Oliver J.
Thursby, Charles H.
Tice, Javan
Tice, Lewis F.
Timerhoff, Ernest
Tipmore, F. C.
Titoutenour, Joe E.
Tobias, D.
Todd, David D.
Todd, Fred W.
Tompkins, Chas. W.
Tompsett, Granville
Toms, Robert
Toms, Devon
Tomes, C. E.
Toomire, S. K.
Tope, Roy
Towsley, Myron
Tracy, V. O.
Trainor, Ray
Treckele, Arthur A.
Treisch, E. F.
Troupe, Noble C.
Treuschel, C., Lieut.
Troutwine, Earl
Truex, Lester
Troyer, Fred E.
Trumbull, L., Serg.
Trump, Ethan A.
Tschupp, Perry
Tucker, Earl B.
Tumelson, Fred B.
Turk, John P.
Turney, Carl
Turnock, Enock, Lieut.
Turnock, H. C., Capt.
Turnock, L. A., Lieut.
Twiley, Flanders
Tyson, E. D.

Ulery, John
Ulery, Frank R.
Ulery, E. A.
Uline, Bernard
Uline, Miller
Ulrich, Cleo L.
Umberehour, J. J.
Unverzagt, Alford
Unverzagt, Freddie

Vallance, R. L.
Vallance, R. H.
Vallancourt, Fred
Van Antwerp, Harmon
Vanator, Arthur
VanedrMaas, William
VanderMaas, L. C.
Vance, F. N.
Vance, W. G.
Vance, Uubert
Vance, Leroy
Vander Bogart, Harry
Vander Mast, Levi
Van Frank, James D.
Vanis, C.
Vanis, Reginald
Van Tilburg, Glenn I.
Van Tilburg, Guy G.
Vantilburg, Glenn L.
Vantilburg, Harry
Vardaman, F. E.
Vardaman, Thomas
Vernier, Ira A.
Vernon, R. L.
Vescelus, C. V.
Vesey, Vern
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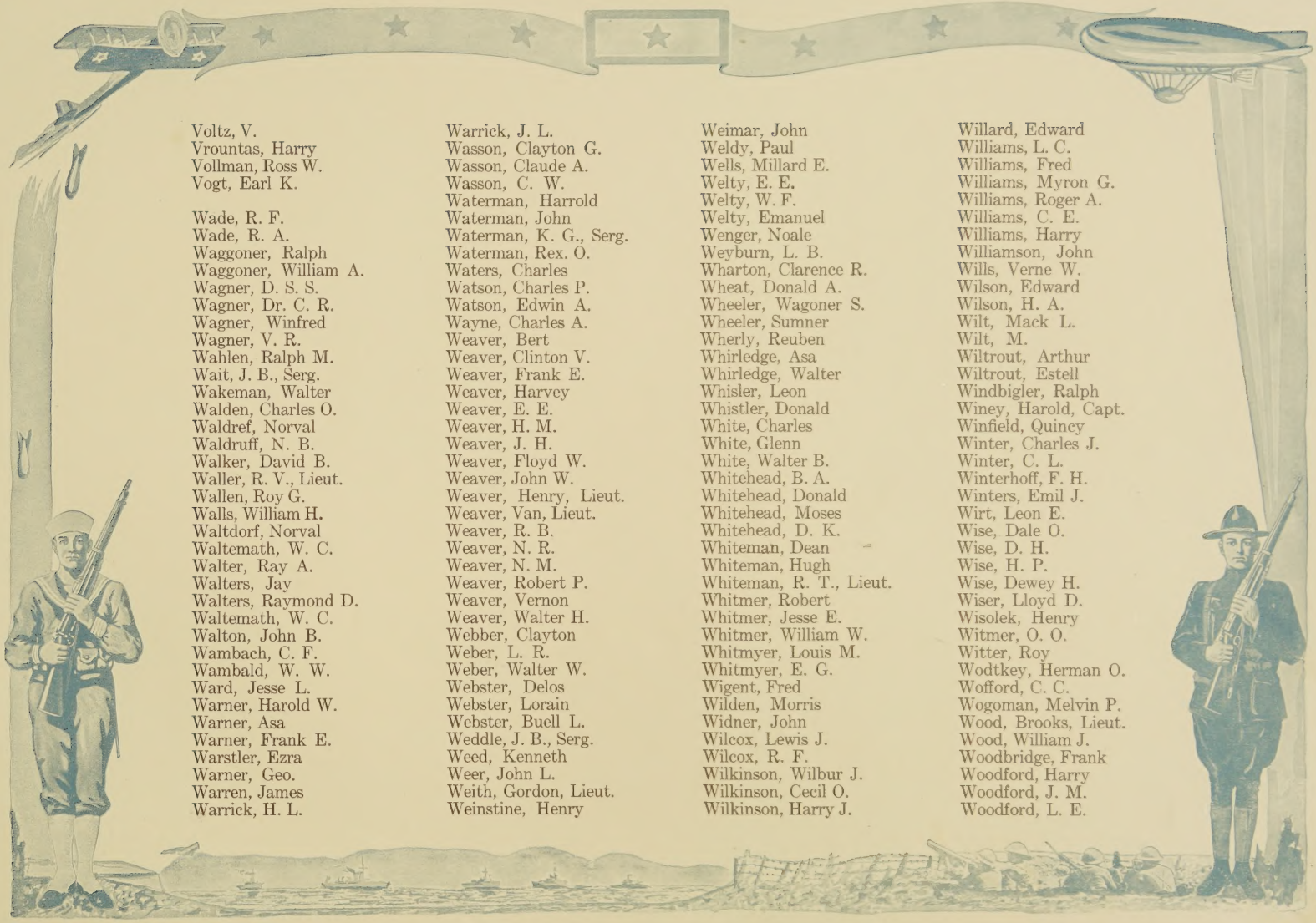
Volz, Lester
Volz, Lester



Voltz, V.
Vrountas, Harry
Vollman, Ross W.
Vogt, Earl K.

Wade, R. F.
Wade, R. A.
Waggoner, Ralph
Waggoner, William A.
Wagner, D. S. S.
Wagner, Dr. C. R.
Wagner, Winfred
Wagner, V. R.
Wahlen, Ralph M.
Wait, J. B., Serg.
Wakeman, Walter
Walden, Charles O.
Waldref, Norval
Waldruff, N. B.
Walker, David B.
Waller, R. V., Lieut.
Wallen, Roy G.
Walls, William H.
Waltdorf, Norval
Waltemath, W. C.
Walter, Ray A.
Walters, Jay
Walters, Raymond D.
Waltemath, W. C.
Walton, John B.
Wambach, C. F.
Wambald, W. W.
Ward, Jesse L.
Warner, Harold W.
Warner, Asa
Warner, Frank E.
Warstler, Ezra
Warner, Geo.
Warren, James
Warrick, H. L.
Warrick, J. L.
Wasson, Clayton G.
Wasson, Claude A.
Wasson, C. W.
Waterman, Harrold
Waterman, John
Waterman, K. G., Serg.
Waterman, Rex. O.
Waters, Charles
Watson, Charles P.
Watson, Edwin A.
Wayne, Charles A.
Weaver, Bert
Weaver, Clinton V.
Weaver, Frank E.
Weaver, Harvey
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Weaver, H. M.
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Weaver, Floyd W.
Weaver, John W.
Weaver, Henry, Lieut.
Weaver, Van, Lieut.
Weaver, R. B.
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Weaver, Robert P.
Weaver, Vernon
Weaver, Walter H.
Webber, Clayton
Weber, L. R.
Weber, Walter W.
Webster, Delos
Webster, Lorain
Webster, Buell L.
Weddle, J. B., Serg.
Weed, Kenneth
Weer, John L.
Weith, Gordon, Lieut.
Weinstine, Henry
Weimar, John
Weldy, Paul
Wells, Millard E.
Welty, E. E.
Welty, W. F.
Welty, Emanuel
Wenger, Noale
Weyburn, L. B.
Wharton, Clarence R.
Wheat, Donald A.
Wheeler, Wagoner S.
Wheeler, Sumner
Wherly, Reuben
Whirledge, Asa
Whirledge, Walter
Whisler, Leon
Whistler, Donald
White, Charles
White, Glenn
White, Walter B.
Whitehead, B. A.
Whitehead, Donald
Whitehead, Moses
Whitehead, D. K.
Whiteman, Dean
Whiteman, Hugh
Whiteman, R. T., Lieut.
Whitmer, Robert
Whitmer, Jesse E.
Whitmer, William W.
Whitmyer, Louis M.
Whitmyer, E. G.
Wigent, Fred
Wilden, Morris
Widner, John
Wilcox, Lewis J.
Wilcox, R. F.
Wilkinson, Wilbur J.
Wilkinson, Cecil O.
Wilkinson, Harry J.
Willard, Edward
Williams, L. C.
Williams, Fred
Williams, Myron G.
Williams, Roger A.
Williams, C. E.
Williams, Harry
Williamson, John
Wills, Verne W.
Wilson, Edward
Wilson, H. A.
Wilt, Mack L.
Wilt, M.
Wiltrout, Arthur
Wiltrout, Estell
Windbigler, Ralph
Winey, Harold, Capt.
Winfield, Quincy
Winter, Charles J.
Winter, C. L.
Winterhoff, F. H.
Winters, Emil J.
Wirt, Leon E.
Wise, Dale O.
Wise, D. H.
Wise, H. P.
Wise, Dewey H.
Wiser, Lloyd D.
Wisolek, Henry
Witmer, O. O.
Witter, Roy
Wodtkey, Herman O.
Wofford, C. C.
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Wood, Brooks, Lieut.
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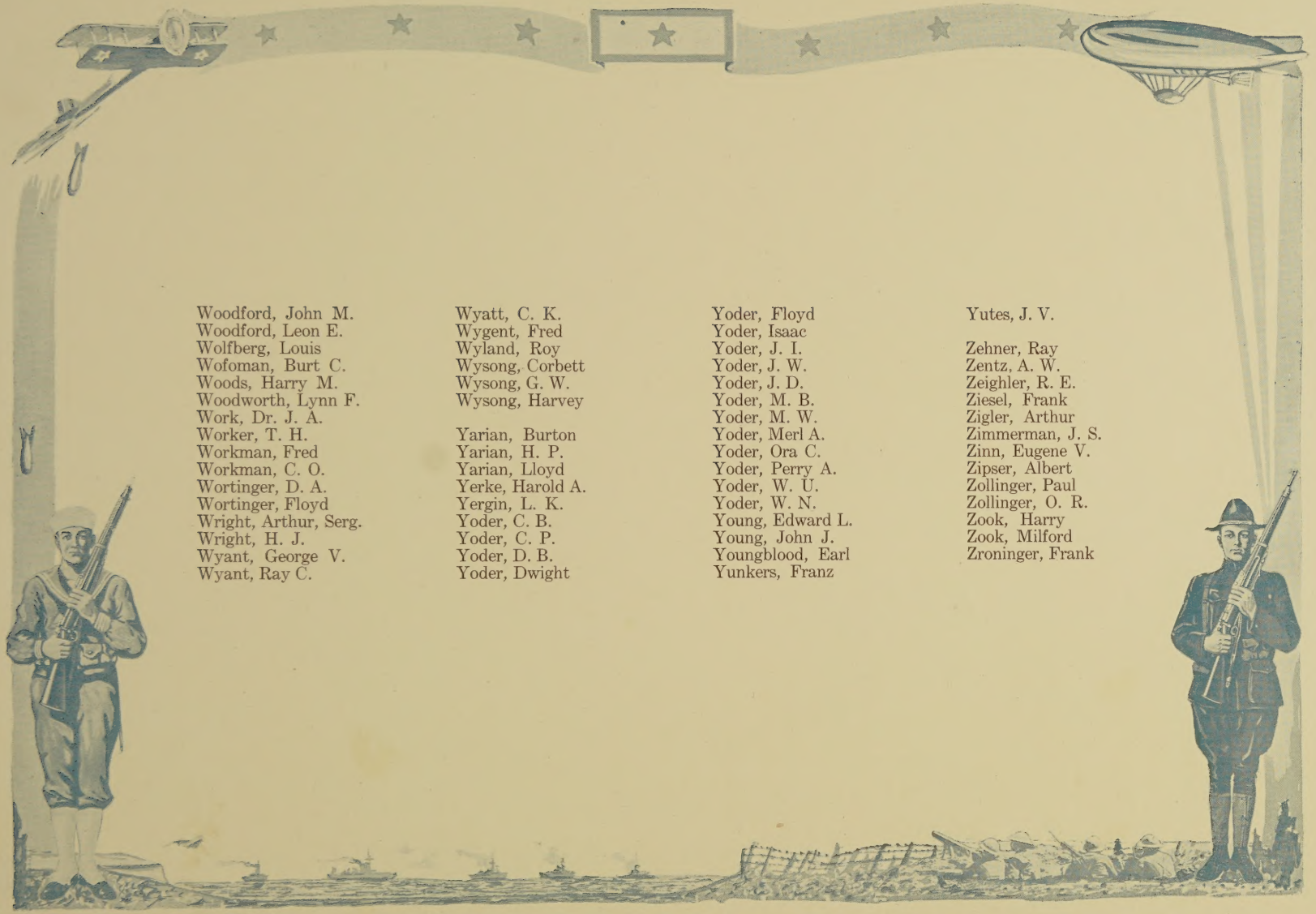

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Woodford, Leon E.
Wolfberg, Louis
Wofoman, Burt C.
Woods, Harry M.
Woodworth, Lynn F.
Work, Dr. J. A.
Worker, T. H.
Workman, Fred
Workman, C. O.
Wortinger, D. A.
Wortinger, Floyd
Wright, Arthur, Serg.
Wright, H. J.
Wyant, George V.
Wyant, Ray C.

Wyatt, C. K.
Wygent, Fred
Wyland, Roy
Wysong, Corbett
Wysong, G. W.
Wysong, Harvey

Yarian, Burton
Yarian, H. P.
Yarian, Lloyd
Yerke, Harold A.
Yergin, L. K.
Yoder, C. B.
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Yoder, Merl A.
Yoder, Ora C.
Yoder, Perry A.
Yoder, W. U.
Yoder, W. N.
Young, Edward L.
Young, John J.
Youngblood, Earl
Yunkers, Franz

Yutes, J. V.

Zehner, Ray
Zentz, A. W.
Zeighler, R. E.
Ziesel, Frank
Zigler, Arthur
Zimmerman, J. S.
Zinn, Eugene V.
Zipser, Albert
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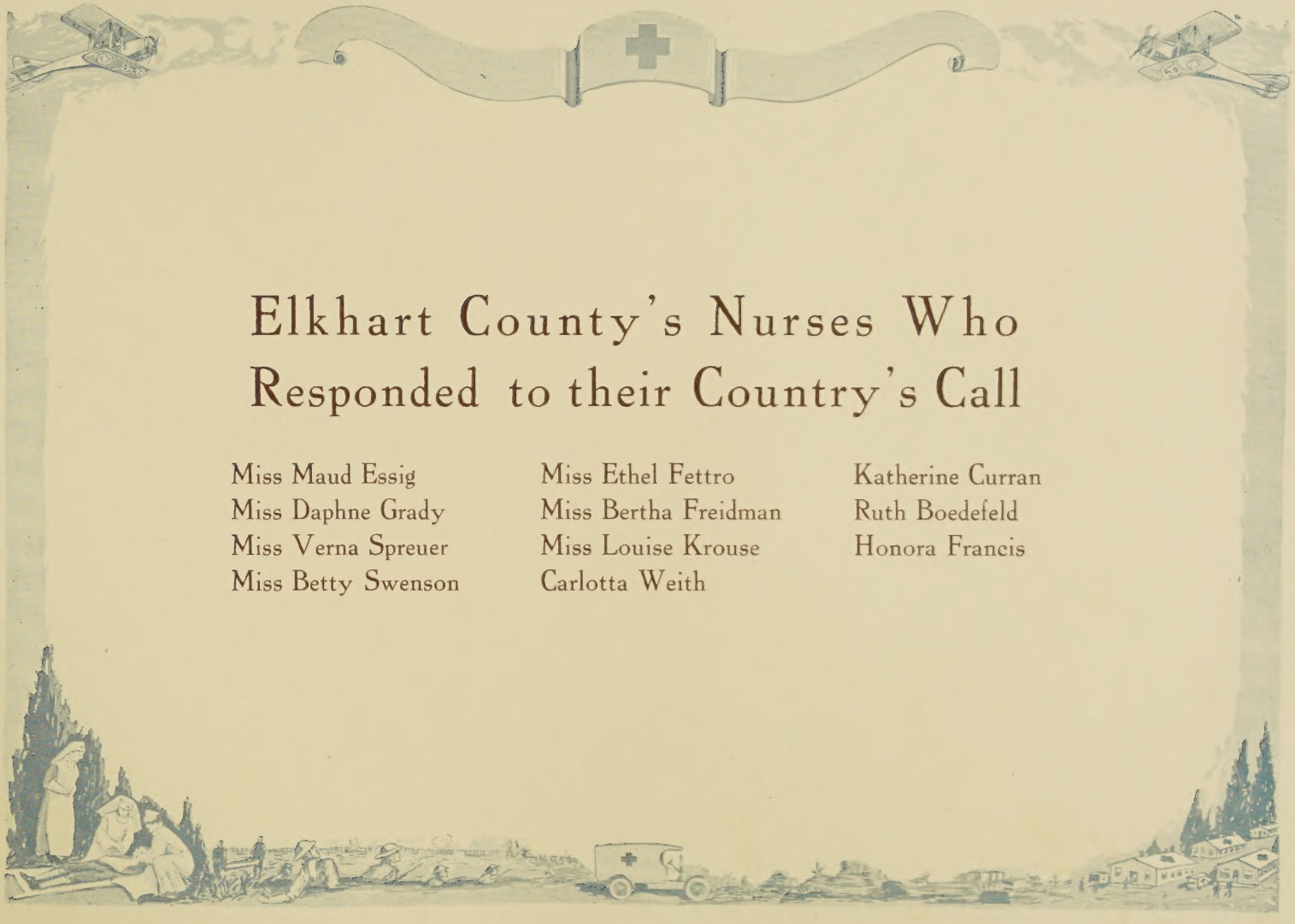
Zook, Harry
Zook, Milford
Zroninger, Frank



Elkhart County's Nurses Who Responded to their Country's Call

Miss Maud Essig
Miss Daphne Grady
Miss Verna Spreuer
Miss Betty Swenson
Miss Ethel Fettro
Miss Bertha Freidman
Miss Louise Krouse
Carlotta Weith
Katherine Curran
Ruth Boedefeld
Honora Francis

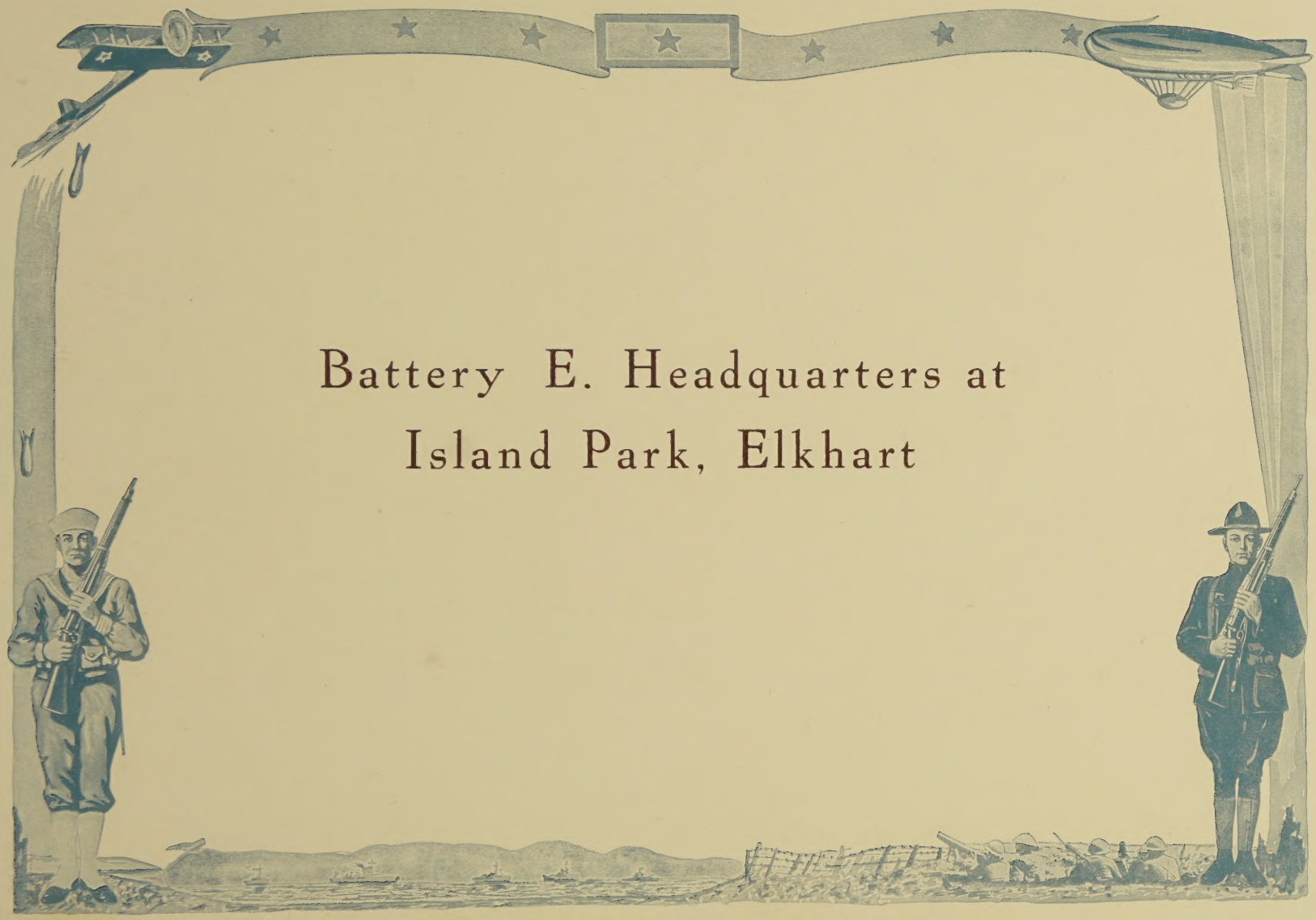
Indiana State Militia. Third Regiment

Company E.

INDIANA STATE MILITIA. THIRD REGIMENT COMPANY E.

INDIANA STATE MILITIA. THIRD REGIMENT COMPANY E. AT McNAUGHTON PARK BASTILE DAY.

INDIANA STATE MILITIA. THIRD REGIMENT COMPANY E. AT McNAUGHTON PARK BASTILE DAY.



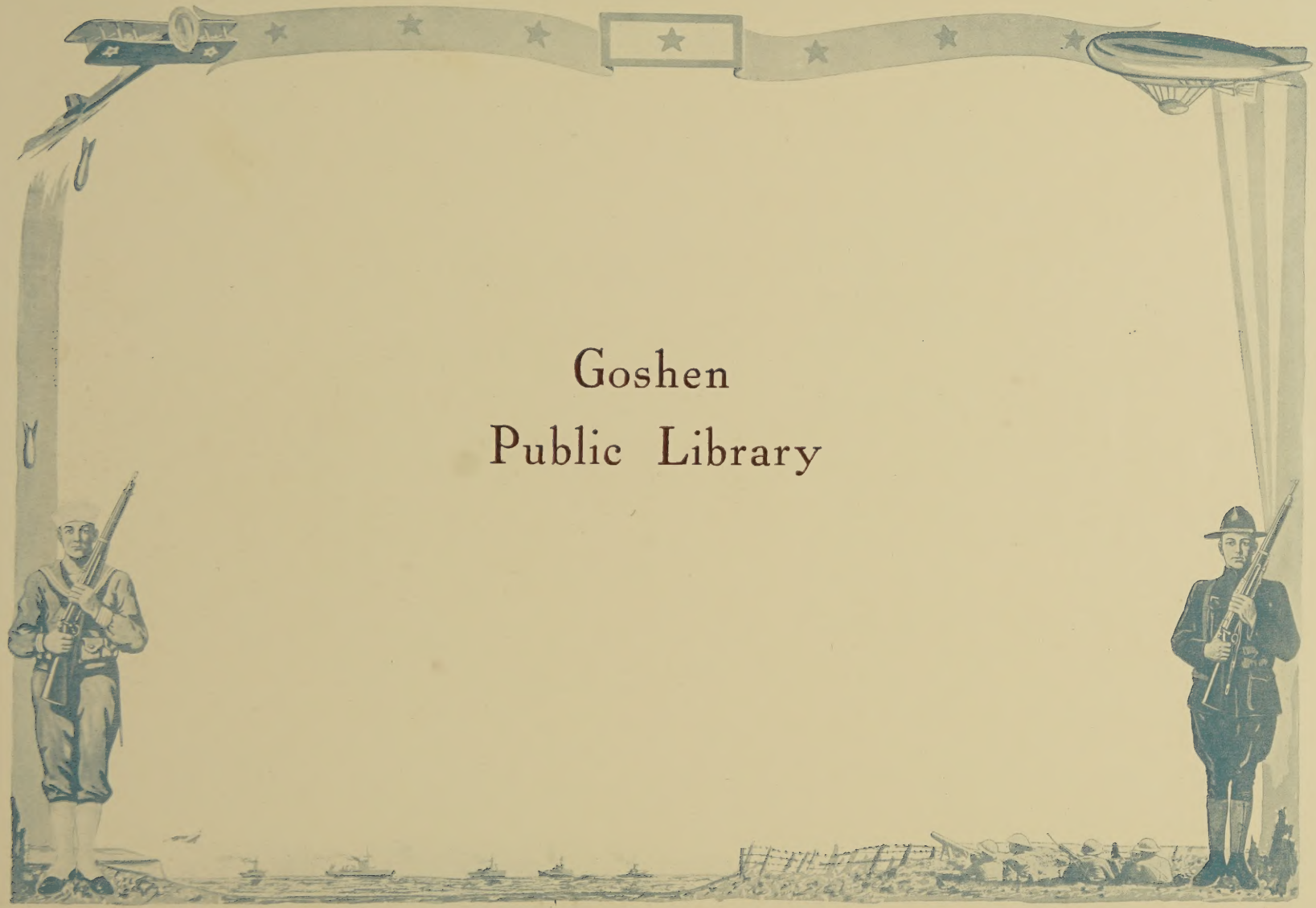
Battery E. Headquarters at
Island Park, Elkhart

BATTERY E. TAKEN AT ISLAND PARK BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE OVERSEAS

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
ELKHART VOLUNTEERS.

GOSHEN CITY HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

GOSHEN CITY POST OFFICE



Goshen

Public Library

AMERICAN FLAG

Made by the school children in Honor of G. A. R. The children stood at attention while the parade was in progress

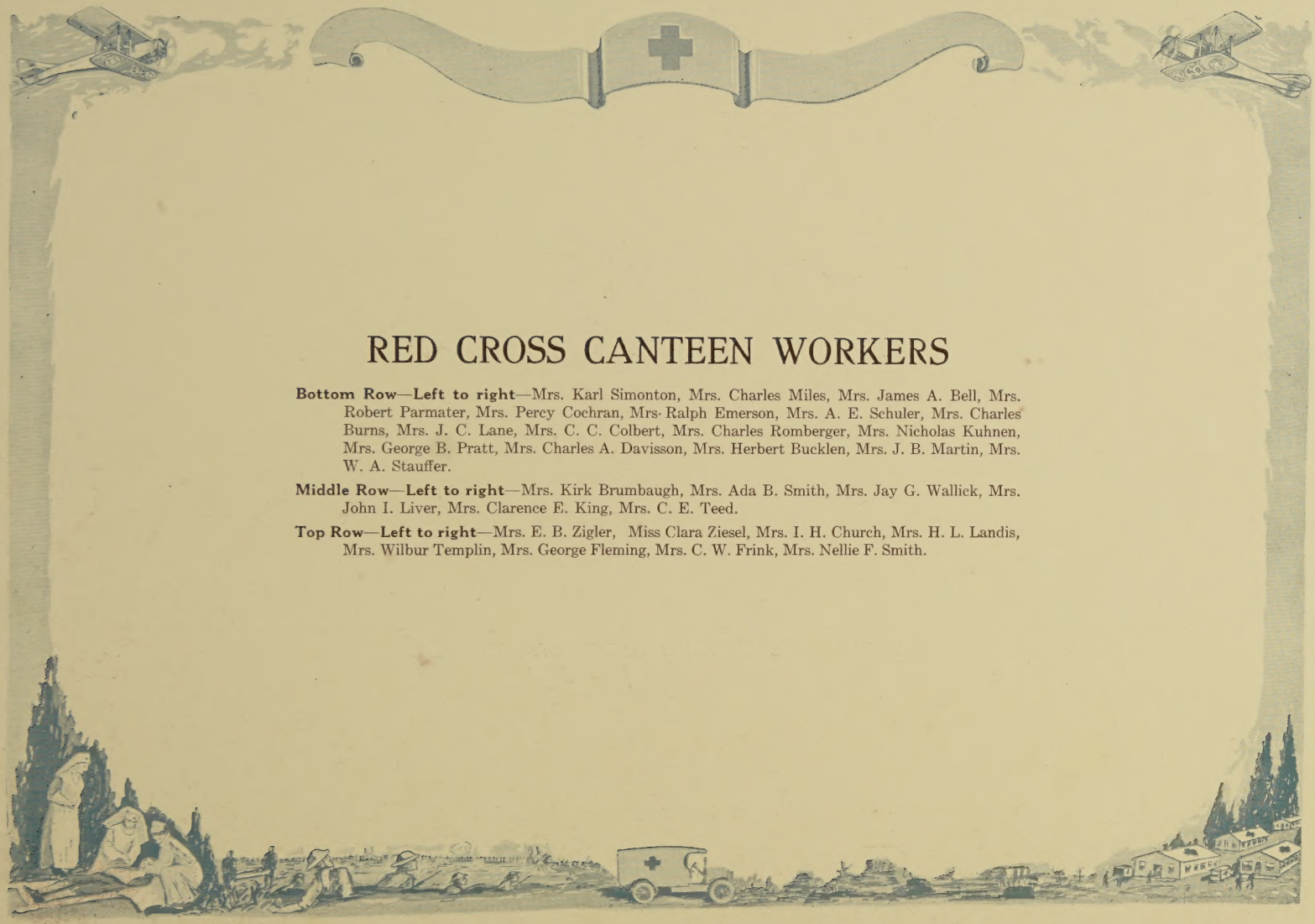
ELKHART H

C. G. Conn Co. Ltd. Float in the G. A. R. Parade May 14-19 at the 41st Indiana Encampment.

Rotary and Sykes Co. Floats in G. A. R. Parade held May 14-19 at the 41st Indiana State Encampment.

Citizens Trust Company Float in G. A. R. Parade at 41st Indiana Encampment.

THIRD REGIMENT BAND INDIANA STATE MILITIA

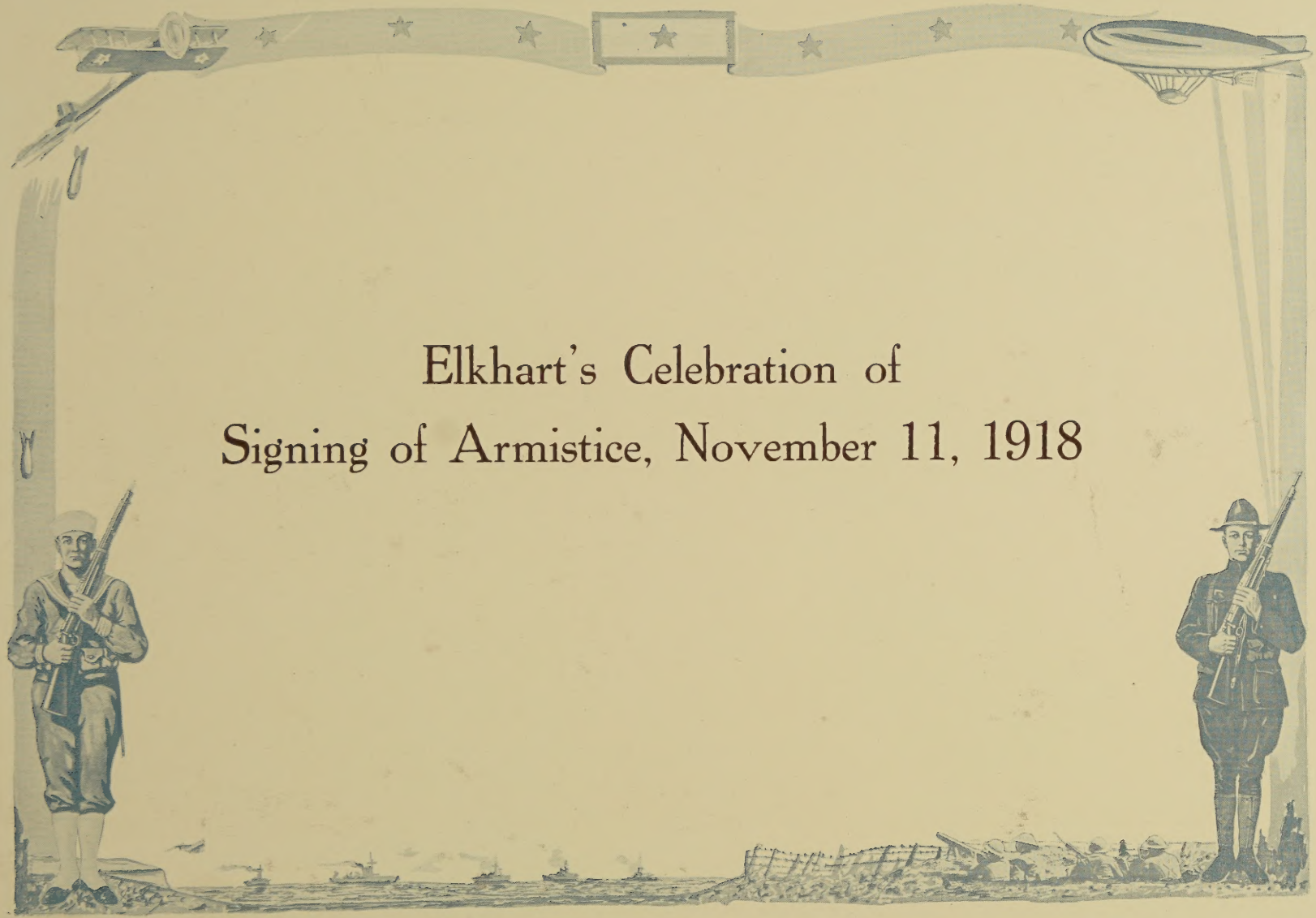


RED CROSS CANTEEN WORKERS

Bottom Row—Left to right—Mrs. Karl Simonton, Mrs. Charles Miles, Mrs. James A. Bell, Mrs. Robert Parmater, Mrs. Percy Cochran, Mrs. Ralph Emerson, Mrs. A. E. Schuler, Mrs. Charles Burns, Mrs. J. C. Lane, Mrs. C. C. Colbert, Mrs. Charles Romberger, Mrs. Nicholas Kuhnen, Mrs. George B. Pratt, Mrs. Charles A. Davisson, Mrs. Herbert Bucklen, Mrs. J. B. Martin, Mrs. W. A. Stauffer.

Middle Row—Left to right—Mrs. Kirk Brumbaugh, Mrs. Ada B. Smith, Mrs. Jay G. Wallick, Mrs. John I. Liver, Mrs. Clarence E. King, Mrs. C. E. Teed.

Top Row—Left to right—Mrs. E. B. Zigler, Miss Clara Ziesel, Mrs. I. H. Church, Mrs. H. L. Landis, Mrs. Wilbur Templin, Mrs. George Fleming, Mrs. C. W. Frink, Mrs. Nellie F. Smith.

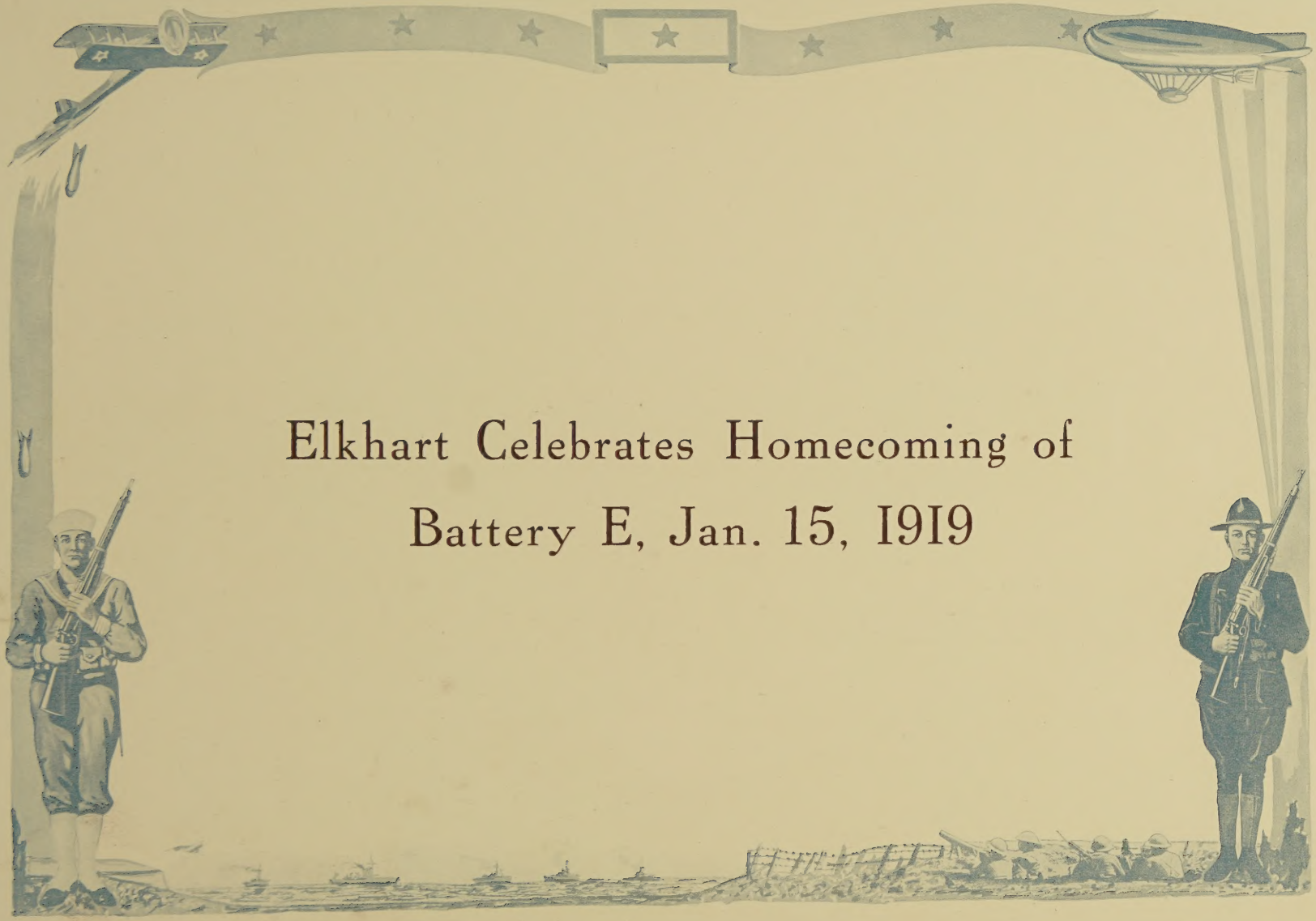


Elkhart's Celebration of Signing of Armistice, November 11, 1918

DRUGS

MONEY
LOANED
ON PIANOS
FURNITURE
HORSES
AND WAGONS
VICTROLAS
WATCHES
AND
DIAMONDS
INDIANA
FINANCE CO
DALKA
BOOKS
AUTO SUPPLIES
HARDWARE
SPORTING GOODS
CRESCENT CAFE
BUICK

ELKHART FIRE DEPARTMENT



Elkhart Celebrates Homecoming of Battery E, Jan. 15, 1919

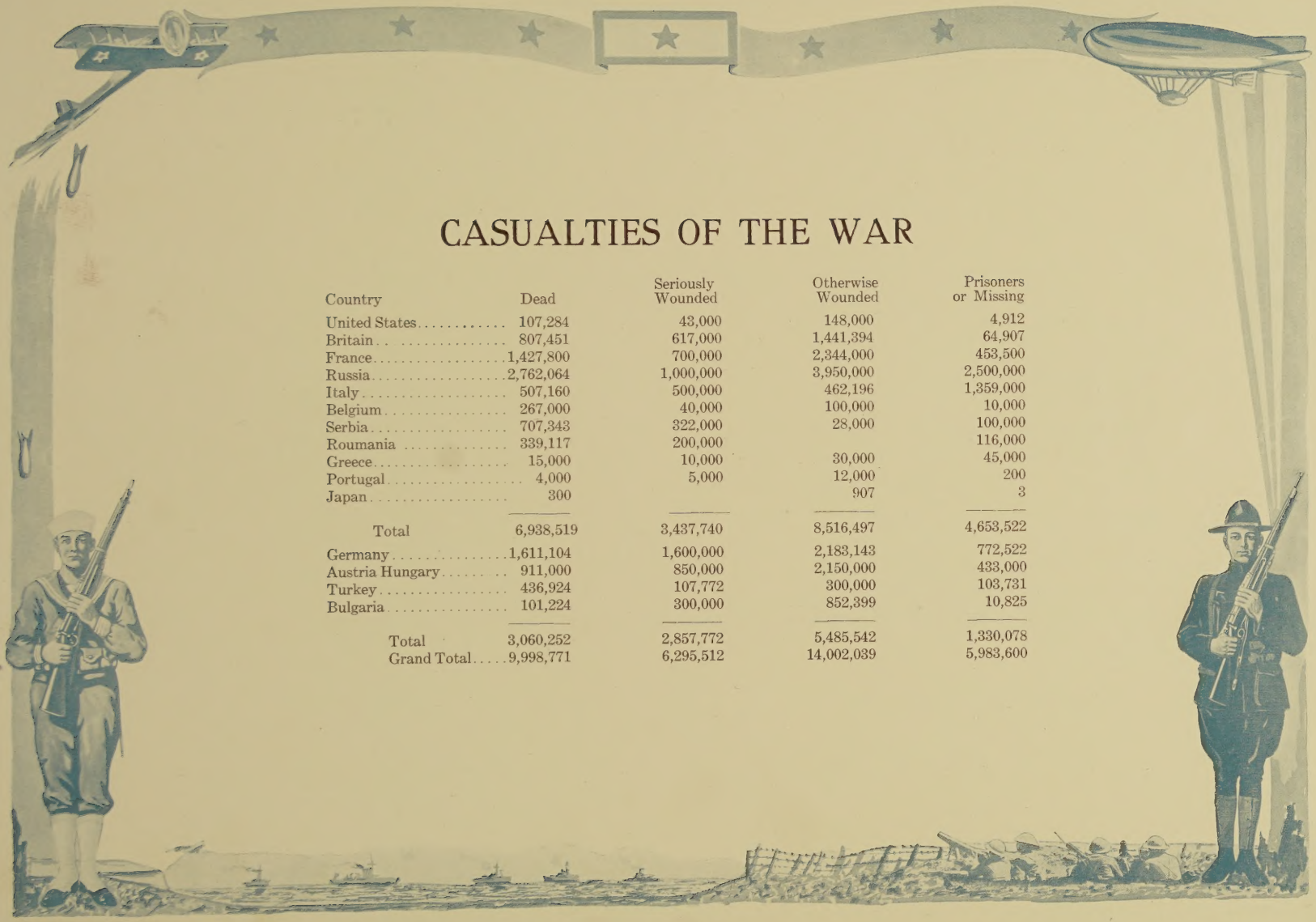
MONEY
LOANED
ON PIANOS
FURNITURE
HORSES
AND WAGONS.
VICTROLAS
WATCHES
AND
DIAMONDS.
INDIANA
FINANCE CO
DALKA
K S
HARDWARE
CRESCENT CAFE

MONEY
LOANED
ON PIANOS
FURNITURE
HORSES
AND WAGONS
VICTROLAS
WATCHES
AND
DIAMONDS
INDIANA
FINANCE CO
DALKA
JEWELERS
CRESCENT CAFE

ELKHART GENERAL HOSPITAL AND NURSE HOME

COST OF THE WORLD WAR

	Gross	Advance to Allies	Net
United States	$32,080,266,968	$9,455,014,125	$22,625,252,873
Great Britain	$44,029,011,868	$8,695,000,000	$35,334,000,000
Rest of British Empire	$ 4,493,813,072		$ 4,493,813,072
France	$25,812,782,800	$1,547,200,000	$24,312,782,800
Russia	$22,593,950,000		$22,593,950,000
Italy	$12,413,998,000		$12,413,998,000
Other Entente Allies	$ 3,963,867,914		$ 3,963,867,914
Total	$145,387,690,622	$19,697,214,125	$125,690,476,497
Germany	$40,150,000,000	$2,375,000,000	$37,775,000,000
Austria Hungary	$20,622,960,000		$20,622,960,600
Turkey and Bulgaria	$ 2,245,200,000		$ 2,245,200,000
Total	$63,018,160,600	$2,375,000,000	$60,643,160,600
Grand Total	$208,405,851,222	$22,072,214,125	$186,333,637,097



CASUALTIES OF THE WAR

Country	Dead	Seriously Wounded	Otherwise Wounded	Prisoners or Missing
United States	107,284	43,000	148,000	4,912
Britain	807,451	617,000	1,441,394	64,907
France	1,427,800	700,000	2,344,000	453,500
Russia	2,762,064	1,000,000	3,950,000	2,500,000
Italy	507,160	500,000	462,196	1,359,000
Belgium	267,000	40,000	100,000	10,000
Serbia	707,343	322,000	28,000	100,000
Roumania	339,117	200,000		116,000
Greece	15,000	10,000	30,000	45,000
Portugal	4,000	5,000	12,000	200
Japan	300		907	3
Total	6,938,519	3,437,740	8,516,497	4,653,522
Germany	1,611,104	1,600,000	2,183,143	772,522
Austria Hungary	911,000	850,000	2,150,000	433,000
Turkey	436,924	107,772	300,000	103,731
Bulgaria	101,224	300,000	852,399	10,825
Total	3,060,252	2,857,772	5,485,542	1,330,078
Grand Total	9,998,771	6,295,512	14,002,039	5,983,600

EXPERIENCE OF GENERAL PERSHING

Born 1860. Graduated West Point (1886). Sent to Mexico and Arizona to fight in the apache campaign. Remained in active Indian Service till the Sioux campaign in Dakota (1891).

During Spanish-American war, 1898, he commanded 10th Cavalry in the fighting around Santiago, De Cuba. Served in Philippines from 1899 to 1903, was American military attache in Tokio, 1905-1906, and with Kuroki's Army in Manchuria during Russo-Japanese War. Returned in 1906 to the Philippines and had a very arduous task of governing Mindana and the rebellious Moros. Ended Moro opposition by administering a decisive defeat to them in the famous Battle of Bagsag.

Commanded the presidio in California, and there came a tragedy in his life when his wife and three daughters were burned to death there.

In March, 1916, Gen. Pershing became freshly famous when he commanded the celebrated expeditionary force that penetrated into Mexico and ended Villa's power for disorder. In 1917 he became commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary forces in France.

GEN. FOCH FIRST BECAME KNOWN

At the Battle of the Marne, Sept., 1914. He led the 7th French Army corps. He was assigned, under Gen. Joffre's strategy to oppose the victoriously advancing German line at a point south of Chalons—almost exactly midway between Paris and Verdun. Foch's Army represented the French center. The Germans struck at it desperately on Sept. 7, and drove the French south, inflicting heavy losses. Foch rallied his forces and on Sept. 9, by a brilliant piece of strategy, assumed an utterly unexpected offensive himself, and drove his army clear thru the German line, routing the famous Prussian Guard.

This Battle decided the Battle of the Marne, as it forced the retirement of the whole German line. Later Foch's troops, with the British, fought the Tremendous Battle of Ypres. Foch was 67 years old in March, 1918, when he was made supreme commander of, not only the French, but the British and American forces, to oppose the furious thrust of the Germans toward Amiens in the great battle of Picardy.

WHO'S WHO IN WAR'S FIGHTERS

MAJ. GEN. WOOD, wounded early in 1918 by gun explosion in France, and later became chief of staff of the U. S. Army.

GEN. JOSEPH JACQUES CESAIRE JOFFRE, born 1852, was second Lieut. during Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. Served in Asia and Africa. After participating in several battles was made Marshal of France.

LORD KITCHENER, foremost British soldier of modern times. Drowned in sinking by mine of the British war ship, Hampshire, June 5, 1916. Body never recovered.

SIR DAVID BEATY, commander of Grand fleet of British Navy. Married a daughter of Marshall Field, of Chicago.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN R. JELLICOE, who had seen service in all parts of the world, was in August, 1914, appointed Commander-in-chief of the Grand fleet.

GEN. PETAIN has the victory of Verdun to his credit, as well as other engagements. He is 59 years old and unmarried.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG, (born 1861) is field Marshal and commander-in-chief of the British forces in France and Flanders. Became Maj. General in 1904, Lieut. General 1910, and General in 1914; and after the battle of the Somme, 1916, was made Field Marshal.

HINDENBURG was a general but was never famous at any stage of the war.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH, now Viscount French, became famous as commander of the cavalry division in the South African war.

GEN. FREIHERR VON BISSING, known to be the sternest German commander in Belgium.

GEN. ALEXIS BRUSILOU, commander of the big Russian drive of 1916, which cost the Austrians 300,000 men.

GEN. LUIGI, COUNT CADORNA commander-in-chief until the great battle of the Isonzo in November, 1917. when he was replaced by Gen. Diaz.

GEN. KOLMAR VON DER COLTZ managed the Turkish Army in 1883, and did much to reorganize the Turkish Army.

CAPT. BOY-ED was in the German Navy and was Naval Attache of the German Embassy in Washington. He was dismissed by our government on Dec. 4, 1915, for improper activity in naval matters.

GEN. L. G. KORNILOV was captured by the Austrians during the Russian retreat, but escaped. Appointed commandant at Petrograd, when revolution broke out in March, 1917. Also commanded one of the armies in the advance of July, 1917. After resignation was made commander-in-chief of the Russian Army.

GEN. ROBERT NIVELLE succeeded Joffre as commander-in-chief in Dec., 1916.

GEN. SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON has been called the brains of the British Army. Has been chief of General Staff since 1915. Born of humble parents in 1860, and when old enough to enlist as a trooper, entered the service. Saw active service in many parts of British Empire.

GEN. SMUTS, a Boer leader against England in 1903.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR 1914

June 28—Austrian Archduke slain at Sarajevo.
July 5—Potsdam Council decides for war.
July 10—Propagandists leave for America.
July 23—Austria-Hungary sends ultimatum to Serbia.
July 25—Serbia agrees to most of the demands of Austria-Hungary and asks arbitration of the rest.
July 28—Austro-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
July 29—Austria attacks Serbia.
July 31—Germany demands that Russia cease its mobilization.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia.
Aug. 2—German troops enter the neutral duchy of Luxemburg. Belgium refuses free passage of German troops.
Aug. 2—Germans invade Belgium.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France. German troops enter Belgium, meeting with stubborn resistance.
Aug. 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany.
Aug. 6—City of Liege falls.
Aug. 6—Austro-Hungary declares war on Russia.
Aug. 8—The first British troops are landed in France. French troops cross the German frontier into Alsace-Lorraine.
Aug. 15-23—French armies are forced to retire after engagement at Morhange (Alsace-Lorraine) and at Neuchateau, Charleroi (Belgium).
Aug. 16—Japan demands the German possessions at Kia-Chau, China.
Aug. 19—The German army occupies Liege, having been delayed two weeks by Belgium resistance.
Aug. 20—Germans occupy Brussels.
Aug. 23—The British at Mons (Belgium) holding left wing, are attacked by a superior force and compelled to join in retreat of whole allied lines. Japan delcares war on Germany.
Aug. 26—Louvaine is destroyed as punishment for an alleged attack by Belgian citizens on German troops.
Aug. 28—British and German warships meet in the first naval engagement in Heligoland Bight, five small German vessels are destroyed. A Russian Army invading East Prussia is disastrously defeated at Tannenberg.
Sept. 2—A Russian army invading the Austrian province of Galicia occupies Lemberg after decisively defeating the Austrians.
Sept. 3—The seat of the French Government is transferred to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—Great Britain, France, and Russia agree not to conclude separate peace.
Sept. 6—French stop Germans at Marne.
Sept. 6-10—In the battle of the Marne, the French defeat the Germans, stop the march towards Paris and force a hasty retreat.
Sept. 12—The German retreat is halted at River Aisne, from Soissons to Argonne Forest; trench warfare begins.
Sept. 20—The "race to the sea" is begun—the rival armies in France endeavoring to turn each other's western flank, and the entrenched line mounts from the Oise to the North Sea.
Sept. 22—Three British cruisers are sunk in the North Sea by German submarines.
Oct. 9—Antwerp is occupied by Germans after ten day's bombardment. The Belgian army escapes.
Oct. 10—Antwerp falls.
Oct. 16-28—In the battle of the Yser, German attempt to sweep down Belgian coast is blocked chiefly by flooding of rivers and canals.
Oct. 20-Nov. 11—The first battle of Ypres results in loss of territory by British and French, but in failure of Germany's attempt to reach channel ports.
Oct. 29—Turkey enters war as ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary, bombarding Russian ports in the Black Sea.
Nov. 1—A naval engagement is fought off coast of Chili, two British cruisers are sunk by German fleet.
Nov. 7—Japanese take Kiao Chau.
Nov. 7—The Japanese capture Tsing-Tan, the fortified portion of German possession at Kiao-Chau.
Nov. 9—The British war secretary announces that 1,250,000 men are in training in England.
Nov. 15—The deadlock on the western front begins, destined to last with little change for years.
Dec. 6—The Germans occupy Lodz, Poland, after six weeks of sanguinary fighting during which both German and Russian armies in turn face disaster.
Dec. 8—The German Pacific fleet is destroyed by a British squadron near the Falkland Islands; four German warships are sunk and one escapes.
Dec. 9—British win Falklands battle.
Dec. 14—Serbians recapture Belgrade.
Dec. 14—Austrians evacuate Belgrade and all Serbia after severe defeat.
Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard cities on east coast of England.
Dec. 17—Great Britain declares Egypt to be British protectorate, terminating suzerainty of Turkey.
Dec. 26—The United States protests to Great Britain against seizure and detention of cargoes for neutral ports.

1915

Jan. 21—British win Dogger bank battle.
Feb. 12—Russian disaster at Mausurian lakes.
March 4—British land at Gallipoli.
March 10—Battle of Neuve Chapelle.
March 22—Russians take Przemysl.
April 23—Germans first use poison gas.
*May 7—Lusitania torpedoed; 1,134 lost.
*Indicates notable days as regards the United States.
May 24—Italy enters war.
June 3—Germans recapture Przemysl.
July—13—Germans repulsed in Argonne.
Aug. 4—Germans take Warsaw.
Sept. 9—First air raid on London.
Sept. 25-30—Battle of Champagne.
Oct. 10—Conquest of Serbia begins.
Oct. 12—Edith Cavell executed.
Oct. 13—Bulgaria enters war.
Dec. 1—British retreat from Bagdad.

EXPERIENCE OF GENERAL PERSHING---Cont.

1916

Jan. 9—British evacuate Gallipoli.
Feb. 22—German drive for Verdun begins.
March 24—Steamer Sussex torpedoed.
April 29—Turks take 15,000 British.
May 31—British win Jutland battle.
July 1—Allies begin Somme offensive.
Aug. 9—Italians cross Isonzo.
Aug. 27—Roumania enters war.
Sept. 3—Germans and Bulgars invade Roumania.
Sept. 14—British first use "tanks".
Oct. 8—U-Boat raid off Nantucket.
Oct. 24—French stop Verdun drive.
Nov. 13—British renew Somme offensive.
Dec. 6—Germans take Bukharest.
Dec. 7—Lloyd George becomes premier, and
Dec. 19—Rejects German "negotiated peace" offer.

1917

Jan. 31—Germany announces "unrestricted" submarine war.
Feb. 3—U. S. expels German ambassador.
March 11—British take Bagdad.
March 12-15—Russian revolution; Czar deposed.
March 27—British beat Turks at Gaza.
*April 6—U. S. enters war; fleet sails for Eurpoe.
*May 18—Selective service act in force.
*June 5—10,000,000 Americans register for army.
June 12—Greeks depose King Constantine.
*June 15—First Liberty Loan oversubscribed.
*June 26—First U. S. Division lands in France.
*July 9—Food and fuel control begin.
July 28—Kerensky heads new Russian republic.
*Aug. 28—U. S. rejects Pope's peace note.
Sept. 20—British beat Germans at Ypres.
*Oct. 23—Yanks enter trenches.
*C bat. 6th Art. fires first shot.
*Oct. 25—Yanks take first Germans prisoner.
Oct. 26—Italians routed at Caporetto.
*Second Liberty Loan oversubscribed.
*Nov. 2—First Yank killed, Corp. Gresham, Pvts. Enright,, and Hay.
Nov. 28—Bolsheviki overthrow Kerensky.
*Dec. 7—U. S. declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 8—British capture Jerusalem.
*Dec. 31—204,965 U. S. troops in France.

1918

*Jan. 5—President announces "14" peace points."
Jan. 5—Premier Lloyd George re-states war aims of Great Britain, declaring that destruction of Germany or Austria-Hungary and the separation of Turkey's capital are not war aims; the Alsace-Lorraine wrong of 1871 must be reconsidered; the Dardanelles must be neutralized, and Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Palestine must not be restored to Turkish sovereignty.
Jan. 7—Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, is appointed High Commissioner and Special Ambassador to the United States.
Jan. 8—President Wilson addresses Congress on America's program of world peace, specifying fourteen ratifications of wrong and assertions of right.
Jan. 16—The U. S. Fuel Administration orders the closing of manufacturing industries for five days, and of all non-essential businesses for nine Mondays, to save fuel and relieve railroads.
Jan. 20—In a naval engagement at the Dardanelles with British vessels, a Turkish battleship is sunk and another disabled.
Jan. 21—Strikes in Austria's cities in favor of peace, but aggravated by food shortage, cause the closing of important war industries.
Jan. 28—Italians beat Huns at Adagio.
Jan. 28-Feb. 14—Strikes occur in Berlin and other cities in Germany, the abolition of militarism in war industries, and participation of workmen in peace parleys.
*Feb. 2—Yanks take over Toul sector.
*Feb. 5—U. S. Troopship Tuscania torpedoed.
Feb. 5—The British transport "Tuscania" carrying 2,200 American soldiers under British convoy, is sunk off Ireland, 170 soldiers being lost.
Feb. 6—The French high commissioner to United States declares there are 4,725,000 French soldiers under arms, nearly three million being in war zone, holding three-fourths of the western front of 470 miles.
Feb. 9—The first peace treaty is signed between representatives of Central Powers and the new republic of Ukraine, in Southern Russia. Germany claims the capture of American prisoners at Xivary, east of St. Mihiel.
Feb. 9—Ukraine surrenders to Huns.
Feb. 11—President Wilson, addressing Congress, analyzes recent Austro-German peace utterances and restates four principles upon which a just and permanent peace could be founded. The Russian Government, through refusing to sign a peace treaty, declares war with Central Powers at an end.
Feb. 18-19—Germany resumes hostilities against Russia; the Russian Government declares its willingness to sign the peace treaty dictated by the Teutons.
Feb. 22—Norway guarantees that American imports will neither reach Germany nor replace Norwegian products exported into Germany.
Feb. 25—Chancellor Von Hertling expresses fundamental agreement with President Wilson's four principles, and declares that peace can be declared on such a basis; England's war aims are still imperialistic.
Feb. 27—Japanese military operations in Siberia are proposed, to save vast quantities of military supplies.
*March 1—Yanks beat off German attack at Toul.
March 2—Russia surrenders to Huns.
March 3—A peace treaty is signed at Brest Litovsk, between Russia and the four central powers; besides territory already occupied by Germans new terms compel Russia to "evacuate" Ukrainia, Esthonia, and Livonia, Finland, the Aland Islands, and the Transcaucasian districts of Erivan, Kars and Batum.
March 5—A preliminary peace treay is signed between Roumania and Central Powers, Roumania giving up Province of Dobrudja to the Danube and accepting "frontier rectifications" demanded by Austria-Hungary.
March 7—A treaty of peace is signed between Germany and Finland.
March 9—The Government of Russia is transferred from Petrograd to Moscow.
March 10—The American Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, arrives in France on a tour of inspection. It is announced that American troops are in trenches at four points—on the Lorraine front, Northwest of Toul; in the Champagne; in Alsace, near Luneville; and in the Chemin-de-Dames region northwest of Rheims.
March 11—President Wilson expresses sympathy with Russian people in a message to the congress of soviets, meeting at Moscow to ratify German peace treaty.
March 20—The United States seizes Dutch vessels in American ports after giving notice that the shipping agreement reached by the Allies, postponed through fear of Germany should be put into effect.
March 21—The British admirality publishes its record of merchant ships sunk to end of 1917, British ships, 7,079,492 tons, total ships, 11,827,572 tons.
March 21-29—The greatest battle of the war is begun by the Germans against fifty miles of British and French lines in Picardy from Arras to La Ferre; 1,000 square miles are lost by allies.
March 21—German drive on Amiens starts.
March 22—16,000 British captured, with 200 guns.
March 23—Paris is bombarded by long range guns from distance of seventy miles.
*March 24—Germans reach the Somme. Yank engineers stop gap in line.
*March 28—Gen. Pershing puts U. S. army under orders of Foch.
March 29—"Mystery gun" kills 75 in Paris.
March 29—General Ferdinand Foch, the French strategist, becomes commander-in-chief of the allied forces in France—British, French, American, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese.
April 4—Germans start channel port drive.
April 16—Germans take Messines ridge.
*April 17—First U. S. Division in battle line at Montdidier.
*April 20 —26th Division beats off German attack at Seicheprey.
April 23—British navy "bottles" Zeebrugge.
April 26—Germans take Mount Kemmel.
*May 4—Third Liberty Loan oversubscribed.
May 5—Austrians start drive on Italy.
May 14—Italians torpedo Austrian battleship in Pola harbor.
May 27—Germans start drive on Marne.
*May 28—First Yank offensive (First Division) takes Cantigny.
*June 1—Germans cross Marne; 46 miles from Paris, 654,875 U. S. troops in France.
*June 2—7th U. S. Machine Guns hold Chateau Thierry bridge.
*June 2—U. S. Marines stop Prussian guards northwest of Chauteau Thierry.
*June 3—U-boats sink ships off U. S. coast.
*June 4—Yanks hold 12 miles of front on Marne.
*June 6—U. S. Marines take part of Belleau wood.
*June 7—Yanks advance northwest of Chateau Thierry.
June 12—German drive west of Noyen stopped.
June 15—Austrian offensive along the Piave.
June 17—Austrian Piave offensive breaks down.
June 22—Austrians begin retreat from Piave.
*June 25—Yanks beat off German attack on Torcy.
*June 30—935,000 U. S. troops in France.
*July 1—Yanks on Marne front capture Vaux.
*July 4—Yanks celebrate by taking Hamel.
July 9—Allies in general advance in Albania.
*July 12—Eleven U. S. divisions on battle line.
July 15—Last German offensive, up Marne toward Epernay.
*July 17—Yanks stop Germans.

HIGH TIDE OF THE HUN.

July 18—Foch STRIKES BACK.
*July 19—1st U. S. Division takes Berzy-le-Sec.
2nd U. S. Division takes Tigny.
*July 20-26th U. S. Division takes Epieds.
3rd U. S. Division takes Jaulgonne.
*July 21—Yanks have 21,000 Hun prisoners.
July 23—Germans in retreat.
*July 24—42nd U. S. div. takes Foret de Fere.
*July 27—3rd, 4th, 28th, 42nd U. S. div. on Heights of Ourqc.
*July 29—42nd U. S. div. takes Sergy.
*July 30—32nd U. S. div. takes Grimpettes wood.
Aug. 2—French retake Soissons.
*Aug. 5—U. S. troops land at Archangel.
*Aug. 6—Yanks take Fismes on the Vesle.
*Aug. 7—77th U. S. div. crosses the Vesle.
Aug. 8-10—Allies in Picardy smash take 24,000 men, 300 guns.
*Aug. 15—Yanks and Japs land at Vladivostock.
Aug. 16—Bapaume recaptured.
Aug. 20—French advance bwteeen Oise and Aisne.
Aug. 21—Allies recapture Lassigny.
Aug. 30—Huns driven across Somme.
*Aug. 31—1,533,000 U. S. troops in France.
Sept. 1—French take Peronne.
*Sept. 1—Yanks take Voormezeele in Belgium.
Sept. 4—Germans retreating from the Vesle.
Sept. 6—Allies advance on 90 mile front in Picardy. Franco-Yanks take Aisne heights.
*Sept. 8—British regain positions lost in March. Yanks cross Aisne canal.
Sept. 12—First All-American offensive at St. Mihiel.
*Sept. 14—St. Mihiel salient smashed in; 16,000 prisoners, 443 guns taken; Yanks in cannon shot of Metz.
Sept. 16—Serbs break Bulgar line in Macedonia.
*Sept. 15-25—Yanks extend line westward past Verdun to Vienne le Chateau.
*Sept. 26—Yanks begin Argonne offensive.
Sept. 27—British have taken 45,000 Turks in Palestine.
*Sept. 27-28—Yanks advancing in Argonne take 10,000 prisoners.
*Sept. 29—27th and 30th U. S. div. in Hindenburg line smash.
Sept. 30—Bulgaria surrenders to Allies.
*Oct. 1—French take St. Quentin. 1,976,000 U. S. troops in France.
*Oct. 2—2nd and 36th U. S div. on Rheims front.

Oct. 3—Turks sue for peace.
*Oct. 4—Argonne advance resumed. 5th U. S. Corps takes Gesnes.
*Oct. 5—2nd U. S. div. takes Blanc Mont (Rheims sector). Germans abandon Lille.
*Oct. 6—GERMANS ASK U. S. FOR ARMISTICE.
*Oct. 7—1st U. S. Corps takes Chatel-Chehery.
*Oct. 8—U. S. refuses armistice. 2nd U. S. div. takes St. Etienne.
*Oct. 8—5th U. S. Corps takes Fleville in the Argonne.
*Oct. 9—3rd U. S. Corps takes Brieulles in Argonne. 36th U. S. div. crosses Aisne.
*Oct. 10—Allies take Le Chateau.
Yanks have cleared the Argonne.
*Oct. 11—U. S. transport Otranto torpedoed.
Oct. 13—French take Laon and La Fere.
*Oct. 14—1st U. S. Corps take St. Juvin. 5th U. S. Corps smashes Kriemhilde line.
Oct. 15—British and Belgians cross the Lys; 12,000 prisoners taken.
Oct. 17—Allies take Lille, Bruges, Ostend, Zeebrugge.
Oct. 18—Czech-Slovaks revolt; seize Prague.
*Oct. 19—U. S. rejects Austrian peace plea.
Fourth Liberty Loan oversubscribed.
Oct. 21—Allies cross the Oise.
Oct. 22—British cross the Scheldt.
*Oct. 23—U. S. rejects new German peace plea.
*Oct. 24—Yanks advance to line of Bantheville.
Oct. 27—Berlin asks for truce terms.
Oct. 28—Vienna begs for separate peace.
Oct. 30—Italians rout Austrians; take 33,000.
*Oct. 31—Turkey surrenders.
Italians take 50,000 Austrians.
U. S. has 1,977,000 troops in France.
Nov. 1—Final Argonne advance begins.
*Nov. 3—Austria surrenders to allies.
37th and 91st U. S. div. reach Audenarde.
Nov. 4—Berlin sends truce mission to Foch.
*Nov. 5—3rd U. S. corps forces passage of Meuse.
Nov. 6—Allies advancing from Belgian border to Meuse. Yanks occupy Sedan. Hun retreat line seized. Germans get Foch's truce terms.
Nov. 8—Bavaria deposes King Ludwig.
*Nov. 9—Yanks fight through Meuse hills to north of Metz. Revolution in Berlin.
Nov. 10—Kaiser and crown prince flee to Holland.
Nov. 11—Canadians take Mons.
GERMANY SURRENDERS.

*Indicates notable days as regards the United States.

DATA OF DIVISIONS

(To each Division add train units, same No. as Engineers.)

FIRST DIVISION—(Regulars)—16th, 18th, 26th, 28th Inf.; 5th, 6th, 7th Art.; 1st, 2nd, 3rd M. G.; 1st Eng. Gens. Commanding: W. L. Sibert, R. L. Bullard, C. P. Summerall, Frank Parker. Engaged: Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Rhine.

SECOND DIVISION (Regulars and Marines)—9th, 23rd Inf.; 12th, 15th, 17th Art.; 4th, 5th, 6th M. G.; 2nd Eng.; 5th, 6th Marines. Gens. Commanding: Omar Bundy, J. G. Harbord, J. A. LeJeune. Engaged: Bouresches, Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Rhine.

THIRD DIVISION (Regulars)—4th, 7th, 30th, 38th Inf.; 10th, 18th, 76th Art.; 7th, 8th, 9th M. G.: 6th Eng. Gens. Commanding: Jos. Dickman, Preston Brown, R. L. Howze. Engaged: Chateau Thierry, Jaulgonne, Mt. St. Pere, Argonne, Meuse, Rhine.

FOURTH DIVISION (Regulars)—39th, 47th, 58th, 59th Inf.; 13th, 16th, 77th Art.; 10th, 11th, 12th M. G.; 4th Eng. Major Gens. John L. Hines, M. L. Hersey. Engaged: Chateau Thierry, Ourqe Heights, Vesle, Argonne, Rhine.

FIFTH DIVISION (Regulars)—6th, 11th, 60th, 61st Inf.; 19th, 20th, 21st Art.; 13th, 14th, 15th M. G.; 7th Eng. Maj. Gen. Hanson, E. Ely. Engaged: St. Mihiel, Argonne, Meuse, Rhine.

SIXTH DIVISION—(Regulars)—51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th Inf.; 3rd, 11th, 78th Art.; 16th, 17th, 18th M. G.; 318th Eng. Maj. Gen. W. H. Gordon. In reserve at St. Dizier.

SEVENTH DIVISION (Regulars)—34th, 55th, 56th, 64th Inf.; 8th, 79th, 89th Art.; 19th, 20th, 21st M. G.; 5th Eng. Maj. Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer. In reserve at St. Dizier.

EIGHTH DIVISION (Regulars)—8th, 12th, 13th, 62nd Inf.; 2nd, 81st, 83rd Art.; 22nd, 23rd, 24th M. G.; 319th Eng. Maj. Gen. E. A. Helmick. Reached France as armistice signed.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION (New England National Guard)—101-2-3-4th Inf.; 101-2-3rd Art.; 101-2-3rd M. G.; 101st Eng. Gens. Commanding: Clarence R. Edwards; Frank E. Bamford, H. C. Hale, Engaged: Seichprey, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Rhine.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION (New York National Guard)—105-6-7-8th Inf.; 104-5-6th Art.; 104-5-6th M. G.; 102nd Eng. Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan. Engaged: With British in Hindenburg line smash.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION (Pennsylvania National Guard)—109-10-11-12th Inf.; 107-8-9th Art.; 107-8-9th M. G.; 103rd Eng. Maj. Gens. C. H. Muir; W. H. Hay. Engaged: Chateau Thierry. Aisne, Argonne.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION (New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland)—113-14-15-16th Inf.; 110-11-12th Art.; 110-11-12th M. G.; 104th Eng. Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton. Engaged: Argonne.

THIRTIETH DIVISION (Tennessee, Carolinas)—117-18-19-20th Inf.; 113-14-15th Art.; 113-14-15th M. G.; 105th Eng. Maj. Gen. Edward M. Lewis. Engaged: With British in Hindenburg line smash.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION (Alabama, Florida, Georgia)—121-22-23-24th Inf.; 116-17-18th Art.; 116-17-18th M. G.; 106th Eng. Maj. Gen. Leroy S. Lyon. At Brest when armistice signed.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION (Wisconsin and Michigan)—125-6-7-8th Inf.; 119-20-21st Art.; 119-20-21 M. G.; 107th Eng. Maj. Gen. W. G. Haan, Maj. Gen. R. L. Howze. Engaged: Grimpettes Wood, Bellevue Farm, Fismes, Argonne, Rhine.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION (Illinois National Guard)—129-30-31-32nd Inf.; 122-23-245th Art.; 122-23-24th M. G.; 108th Eng. Maj.Gen. George Bell, Jr. Engaged: Hamel, St. Mihiel, Chipilly, Argonne, Meuse.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION (Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, S. Dakota)—133-34-35-36thJ..I;A 125-26-27th Art.; 125-26-27th M. G.; 109th Eng. Brig.-Gen. Jn ohnston. In reserve at Castres when armistice signed.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION (Missouri and Kansas)—137-38-39-40th Inf.; 128-29-30th Art.; 128-29-30th M. G.; 110th Eng. Maj. Gens. W. M. Wright, Peter E. Traub. Engaged: St. Mihiel, Argonne, Meuse.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION (Texas and Oklahoma)—141-2-3-4th Inf.; 131-2-3rd Art.; 131-2-3rd M. G.; 111th Eng. Maj. Gen. W. R. Smith. Engaged: Argonne, Champagne.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION (Ohio)—145-6-7-8th Inf.; 134-5-6th Art.; 134-5-6th M. G.; 112th Eng. Maj. Gen. Chas. S. Farnsworth. Engaged: With French in Flanders, Escaut River.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVISION (Indiana, Kentucky, W. Virginia)—149-50-51-52nd Inf.; 137-8-9th Art.; 137-8-9th M. G.; 113th Eng. In reserve at Le Mans when armistice signed.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION (Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana N. G.)—153-4-5-6th Inf.; 10-41-42nd Art.; 140-41-42nd M. G.; 114th Eng. Maj. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr. Depot Division St. Florent.

FORTIETH DIVISION (California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona)—157-8-9-60th Inf.; 143-4-5th Art.; 143-4-5th M. G.; 115th Eng. Maj. Gen. Frederick S. Strong. Depot Division Revigny and St. Dizier.

FORTY-FIRST DIVISION (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho)—161-2-3-4th Inf.; 156-7-8th Art.; 146-7-8th M. G.; 116th Eng. Brig. Gen. R. Coulter, Jr. Depot Division St. Aignan and Noyers.

FORTY-SECOND DIVISION (Rainbow)—165-6-7-8th Inf.; 149-50-51st Art.; 149-50-51st M. G.; 117th Eng. Maj. Gens. W. A. Mann, C. T.Menoher, C. D. Rhodes, C. A. F. Flagler. Engaged: Red Cross Farm, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Rhine.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION (New York and New England)—301-2-3-4th Inf.; 301-2-3rd Art.; 301-2-3rd M. G.; 301st Eng. Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges. Depot Division St. Amant and Montrond.

SEVENTH-SEVENTH DIVISION (New York City)—35-6-7-8th Inf.; 304-5-6th Art.; 304-5-6th M. G.; 302nd Eng. Maj. Gen. Geo. B. Duncan, Robert Alexander. Engaged: Vesle, Argonne.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION (New York and New Jersey)—309-10-11-12th Inf.; 307-8-9th Art.; 307-8-9th M. G.; 303rd Eng. Maj. Gen. Jas. H. McRae. Engaged: St. Mihiel, Argonne.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION (Pennsylvania, Maryland, D. C.)—313-14-15-16th Inf.; 310-11-12th Art.; 310-11-12th M. G.; 304th Eng. Maj. Gen. J. E. Kuhn. Engaged: Argonne.

EIGHTIETH DIVISION (Virginia, W. Virginia, Pennsylvania)—317-18-19-20th Inf.; 313-14-15th Art.; 313-14-15th M. G.; 305th Eng. Maj. Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite. Engaged: St. Mihiel, Argonne.

EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION (Carolinas, Florida, Porto Rico)—321-22-23-24th Inf.; 316-17-18th Art.; 316-17-18th M. G.; 306th Eng. Maj. Gen. C. J. Bailey. In reserve at Somme Dieu when armistice signed.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—325-26-27-28th Inf.; 319-20-21st Art.; 319-20-21st M. G.; 307th Eng. Maj. Gen. Geo. B. Duncan. Engaged: Argonne.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION (Ohio and Pennsylvania)—329-30-31-32nd Inf.; 322-23-24th Art.; 322-23-24 M. G.; 308th Eng. Maj. Gen. E. F. Glenn. Depor Division LeMans and Castres.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION (Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky)—333-34-35-36th Inf.; 325-26-27th Art.; 325-26-27th M. G.; 309th Eng. Maj. Gen. H. C. Hale. Supply Service at Neuvic.

EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVISION (Michigan and Wisconsin)—337-38-39-40th Inf.; 328-29-30th Art.; 328-29-30th M. G.; 310th Eng. Maj. Gen. C. W. Kennedy. Depot Division at Pouilly.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVISION (Chicago)—341-42-43-44th Inf.; 331-32-33rd Art.; 331-32-33rd M. G.; 311th Eng. Maj. Gen. C. H. Martin, C. C. Ballou. Supply Service at St. Andre de Cubzac.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION (Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana)—345-46-47-48th Inf.; 334-35-36th Art.; 334-35-36th M. G.; 312th Eng. Maj. Gen. S. D. Sturgis. Supply Service at Pons.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION (Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota)—349-50-51-52nd Inf.; 337-38-39th Art.; 337-38-39th M. G.; 313th Eng. Maj. Gen. William Weigel. Engaged: Alsace front.

EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION (Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado. Missouri)—353-54-55-56th Inf.; 340-41-42nd Art.; 340-41-42nd M. G.; 314th Eng. Maj. Gen. Frank L. Winn. Engaged: Argonne, Rhine.

NINETIETH DIVISION (Texas and Oklahoma)—357-58-59-60th Inf.; 343-44-45th Art.; 343-44-45th M. G.; 315th Eng. Maj. Gen. H. T. Allen, L. S. Lyon. Engaged: Argonne, Rhine.

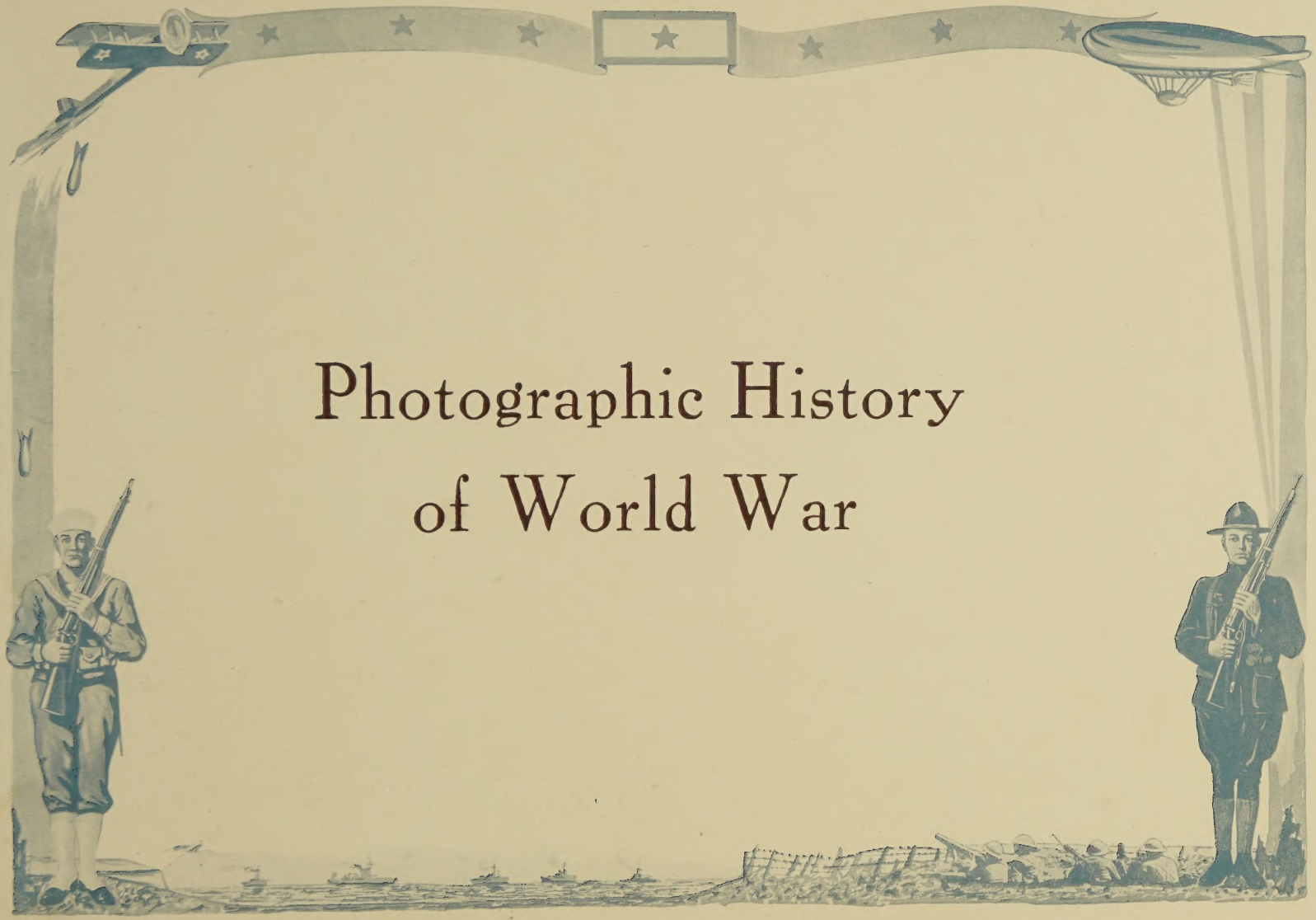
NINETY-FIRST DIVISION (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Neveda, Wyoming)—361-62-63-64th Inf.; 346-47-48th Art.; 346-47-48th M. G. 316th Eng. Maj. Gen. W. H. Johnston. Engaged: St. Mihiel, Argonne, Flanders, Spitals Bosschen.

NINETY-SECOND DIVISION (Negroes)—365-66-67-68th Inf.; 349-50-51st Art.; 349-50-51st M. G.; 317th Eng. Maj. Gen. C. G. Ballou, C. H. Martin. Engaged: Alsace front.

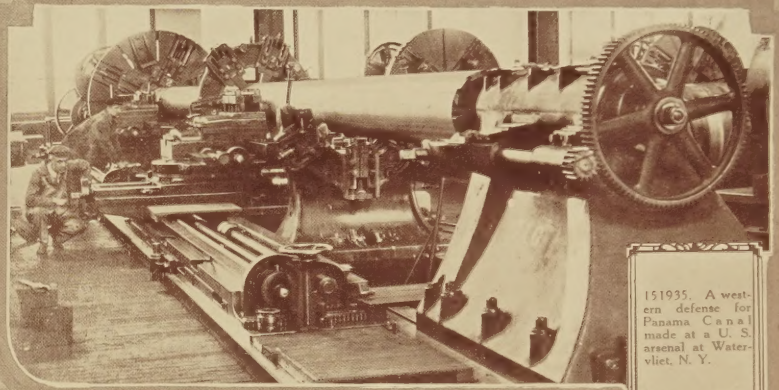
NINETY-THIRD DIVISION (Negroes)—Arriving and organizing when armistice signed.

NOTES.—Where Gen. Pershing's report states "Corps" was engaged it is assumed that all Divisions of that Corps took part in operation.

"Engaged: Rhine," means Division is part of Army of Occupation now on the Rhine.



Photographic History of World War

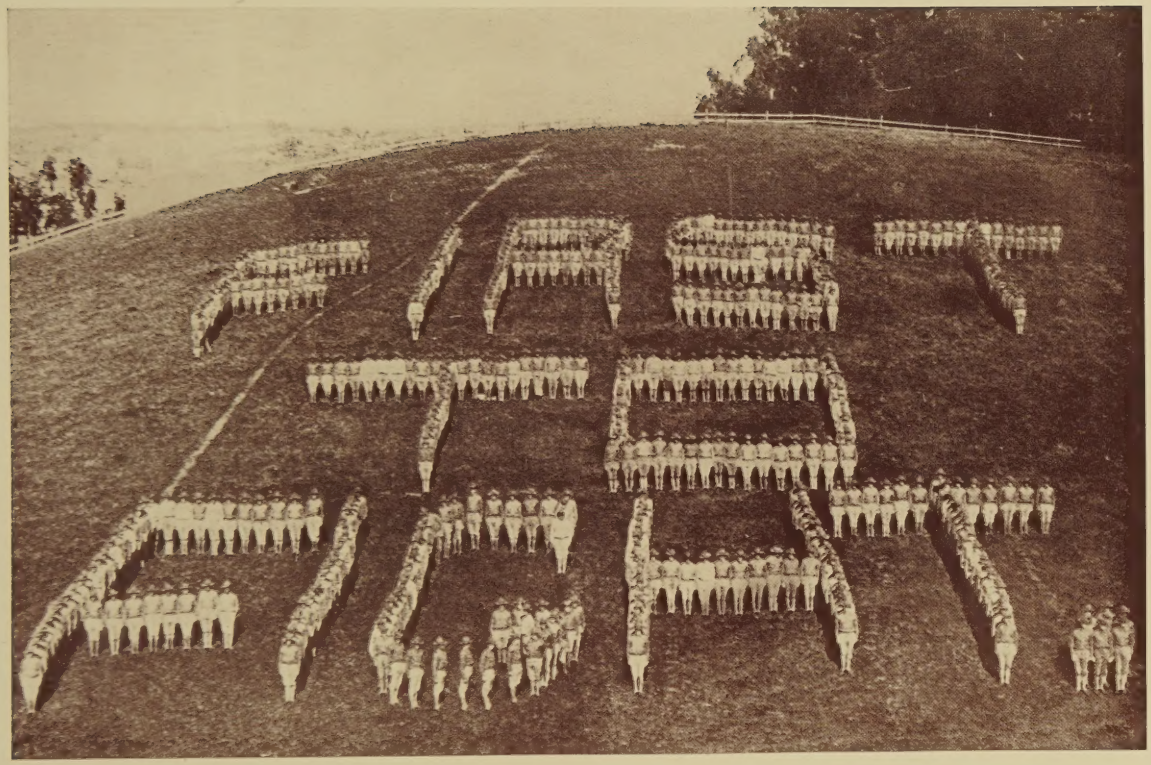


151935. A western defense for Panama Canal made at a U. S. arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y.

239120 Cutting with acetylene torch at Hog Island. This device saved much valuable time.

149996 F. C. British torpedo boat wrecked by shell fire after an encounter with German coast battery. Notice how badly damaged the ship is.

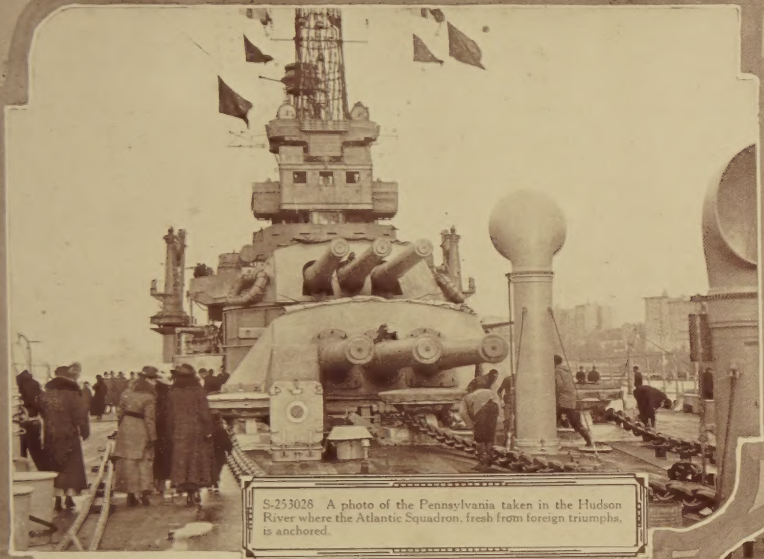
221354 Building oil tankers at Chester, Pa., ship building yards. These ships will make for an American merchant marine.



MARINES GIVE THEIR SLOGAN IN HUMAN LIVES.

Eight hundred of the boys we first depended upon writing their slogan in living letters.

UNCLE SAM'S SUBMARINES
A few of the submaries in the United States fleet lying in the North River before seeing action.



S-253028 A photo of the Pennsylvania taken in the Hudson River where the Atlantic Squadron, fresh from foreign triumphs, is anchored.

S-174374 F. C. These American troopers are folding liquid fire machines captured from the Germans. They were brought back from No Man's Land.

164352 F. C. When a trooper finds himself without a place to sleep, he knows it is possible to find a bed at the Y. M. C. A.

246374 Military police housed in barracks near the Court House in New York. These men were unfit for overseas duty.

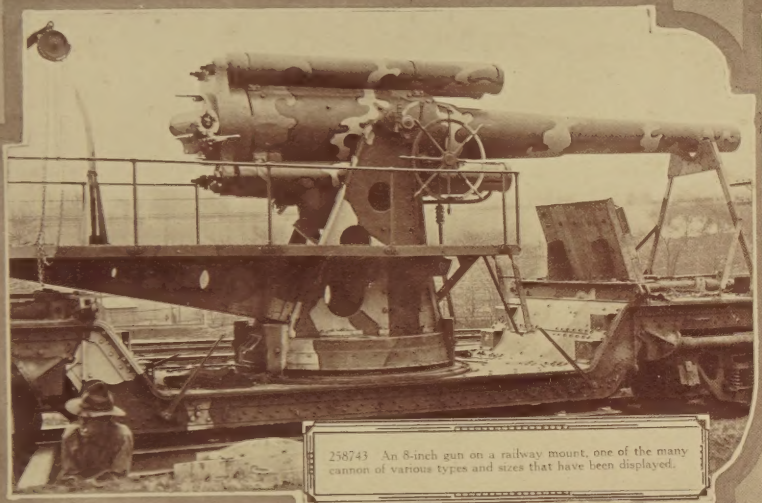
U. S. MARINES OR TEUFLE HUNDEN AWAITING IN READINESS ANY POSSIBLE GAS ATTACKS.

TROOPS IN ACTION.

This unusual photograph shows a regiment of troops attacking in extended order formation. They are making an advance near Cambrai.

WITH THE AMERICANS NORTHWEST OF VERDUN.

Traffic congestion forced vehicles to move very slowly. In the background can be seen Hill 304.

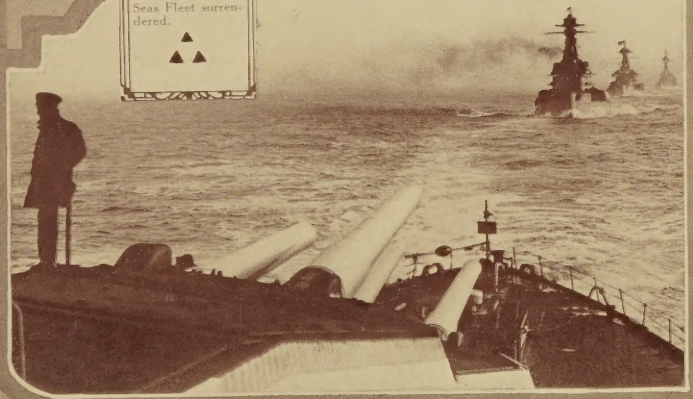


258743 An 8-inch gun on a railway mount, one of the many cannon of various types and sizes that have been displayed.

Pres. Wilson arriving on the Geo. Washington from France. Mrs. Wilson may be seen on a lower deck to the left.

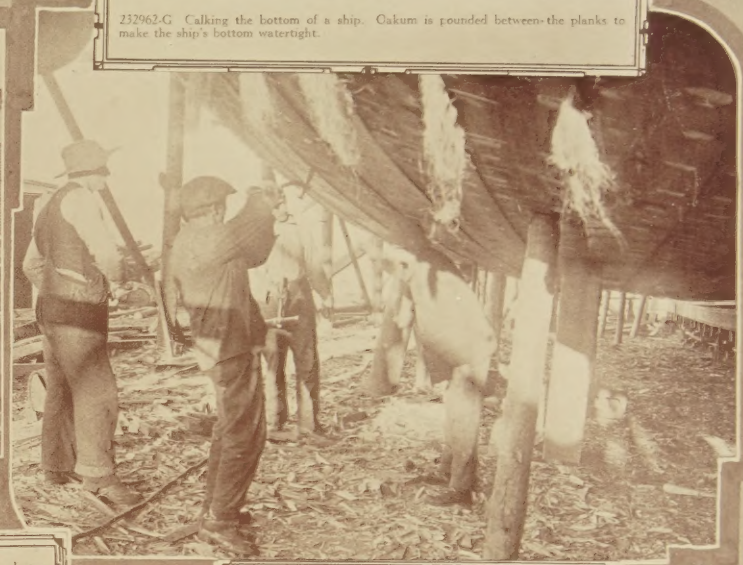
S-2 National Army men will know all there is to know about gas attacks and how to withstand them.

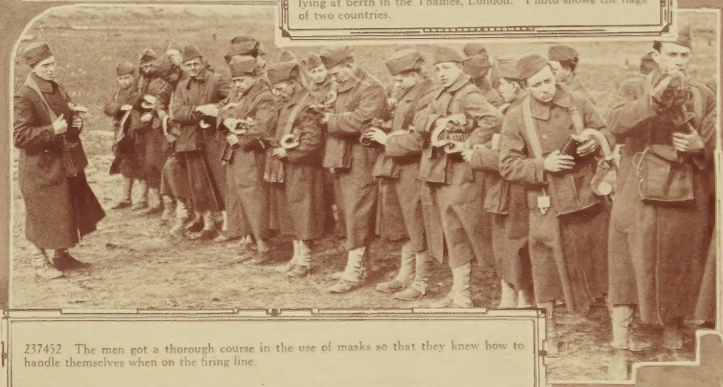
S-4437 F. C. British Fleet going out to the place where the German High Seas Fleet surrendered.



W-142105 F. C. Captured German submarine mine-layer lying at berth in the Thames, London. Photo shows the flags of two countries.

232962-G Calking the bottom of a ship. Oakum is pounded between the planks to make the ship's bottom watertight.





237452 The men got a thorough course in the use of masks so that they knew how to handle themselves when on the firing line.

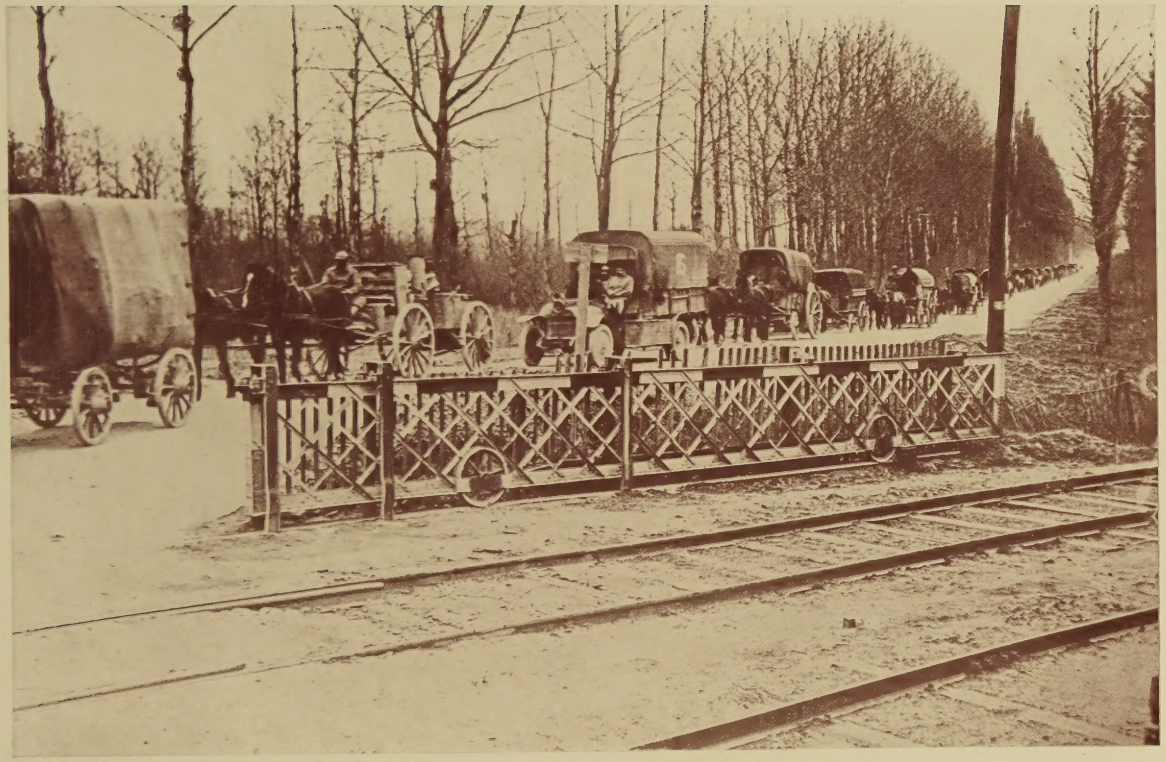
237015 This shows how live steam was used to thaw the frozen earth before the work of excavation was started at Hog Island.

A PATHETIC SCENE IN MONS AFTER THE ENTRY OF THE CANADIANS

The above photograph shows a Canadian soldier trying to pacify a little Belgian baby, who had been wounded in its mother's arms. The mother was killed by the explosion of a shell. The Father broken hearted is seen standing near by.

DANGER OF ATTACK DOESN'T WORRY YANKEE FIGHTERS IN DUG OUTS

Our boys catching snatches of sleep during lull in fighting.



AMERICAN AND FRENCH AUTO CONVOY HURRYING SUPPLIES TO THE TROOPS
IN THE GREAT BATTLE OF PICARDY.

A flame throwing attack. The Germans were the first to use this diabolical method of warfare. The Allies perfected it. The Germans did not like their own medicine.

Look-outs in snow costume on Mt. Nero in the high Alps. These Italians troops are costumed in white uniform making them indistinguishable.

S-140494 F. Strict guard maintained over the Deutschland at Baltimore. Part of the crew of the Deutschland is shown on the deck.

256091 Slipping one of the pieces of a fabricated ship into place at the Hog Island shipping yard.

177930 F. C. Motor cars which have seen rough treatment either by shell or other causes being repaired for service again.

A line of motor busses and lorries which did such valiant service in bringing troops to the front line trenches in moments of peril.

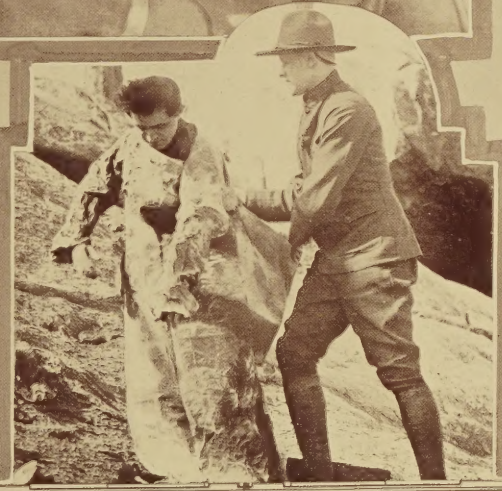
The Germans would have a mighty hard time finding this British trench even granting that they could stop their retreat before the British onslaughts long enough to look for it.

Ypres cathedral, now a mass of debris.

S-10 More of New York's National Army quota leaving for encampment.

S-183894 This extraordinary exclusive French official photograph is the first to be received in this country of the actual drafting of the armistice.

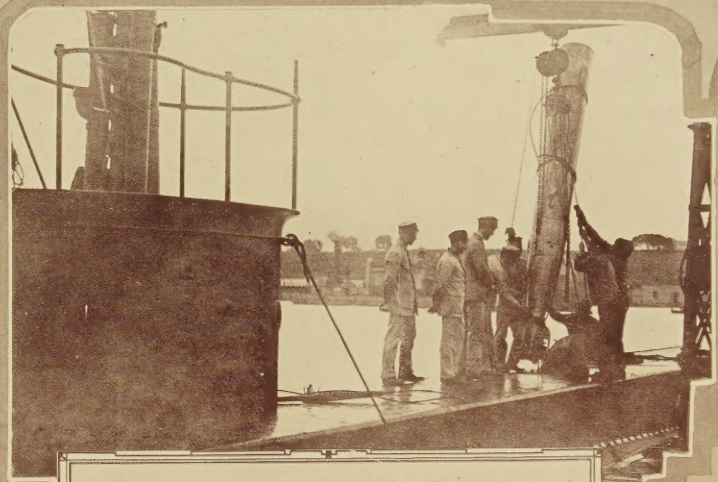
167620 F. C. To advise enemy airmen flying above of the presence of hospitals the French have adopted the expedient of painting a huge cross on the ground beside their hospital.



BX-2 This student is going to play the part of a rock for the men of the 1st and 2nd platoons of the camouflage class conducted by the New York Board of Education.

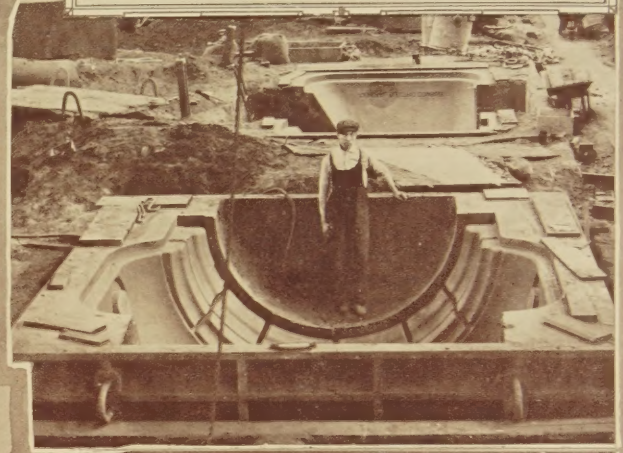
Pontoons carrying ammunition to British lines. Boats are better than wagons in the flooded districts. Highlanders marching along the railway.

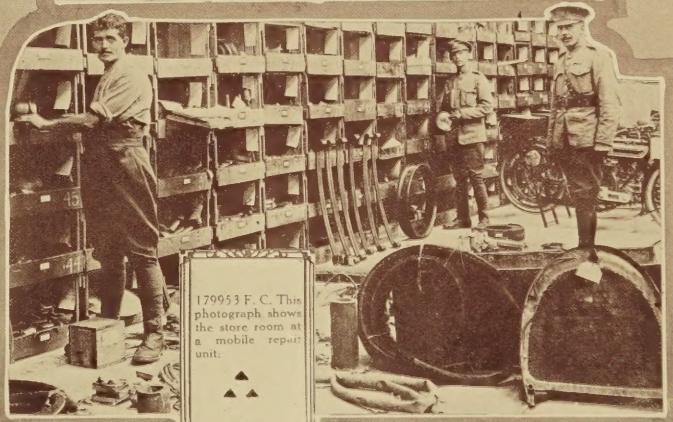
Real war hero—view from captured German "pill-box" looking over "No man's Land." This picture taken near the Wieltje-Gravenstafel Road.



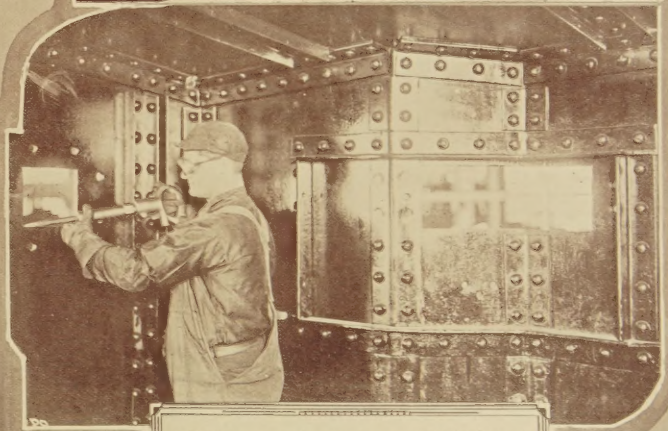
593 T. C. Putting a torpedo into the hold of a submarine. Great care is necessary in order not to damage the torpedo.

12238 Mold for lower half of a turbine casing. An idea of the great size can be gained by comparing the mold with the man.





179953 F. C. This photograph shows the store room at a mobile repair unit.



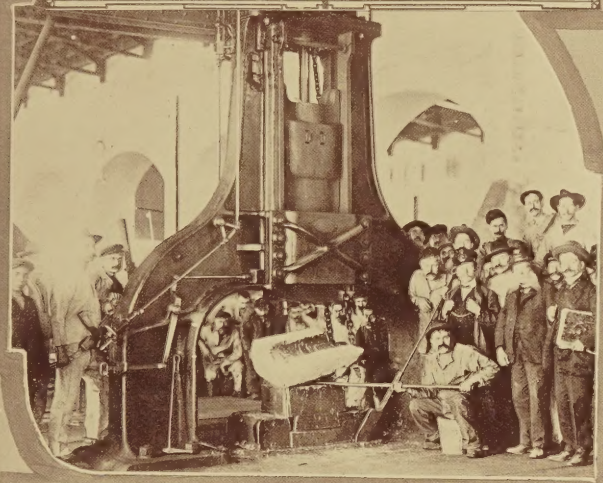
172386 F. C. At work on the almost completed exterior of the armored car being built for the use of the American Army.

Actual photo of British machine gun troops operating from German second line in Great Cambrai advance. A real human side of warfare.

Camouflaged motors assembled for dash to front with supplies.

W-191831 F. C. The Palace is now more than ever the show place of France and troops make a point of visiting the place.

157603 F. C. A large press used in an Italian munition plant. At the close of the war Italy was making all of her own ammunition.

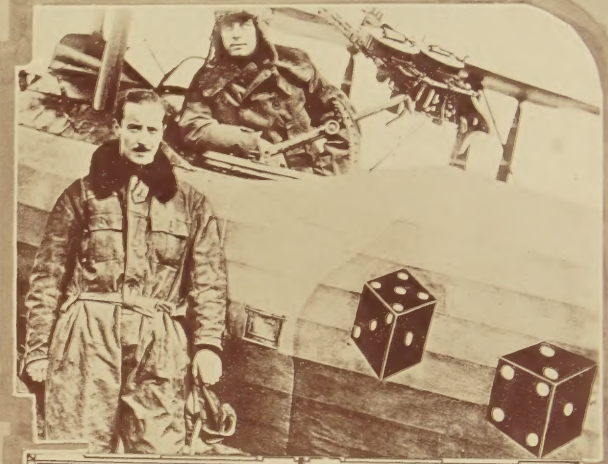


S-240791 It would not be at all easy unless you had been told, to find that a man is hiding among the rocks.

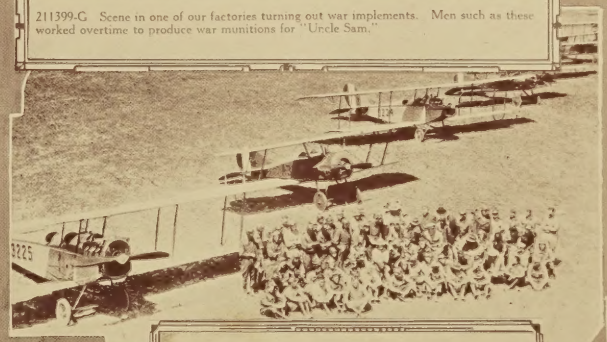
Camouflaged armored motor car stuck in Flanders mud.

This scene of destruction is the result of an Austrian bombardment to a French village. Interior of buildings entirely exposed.

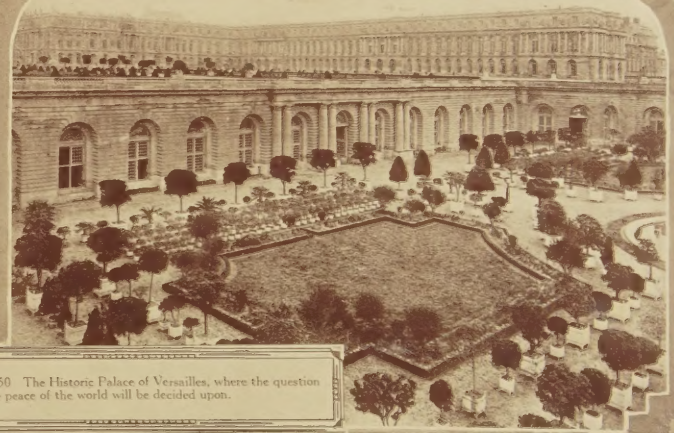
211399-G Scene in one of our factories turning out war implements. Men such as these worked overtime to produce war munitions for "Uncle Sam."



S-187452 F. C. Captain W. C. Schauffler (standing) and Lieutenant Tillman (son of the late Senator Tillman) in the observer's seat of a plane of the 90th Aero Squadron.



244137 The picture shows the youthful air pilots who are receiving their first lessons in the gentle art of flying.



S-63550 The Historic Palace of Versailles, where the question of the peace of the world will be decided upon.

Germans planned to stay in one place on the Western front but they didn't count on the tanks which proved extremely effective in changing the plans of the Boches.

British engineers repairing a bridge on the heels of the Hun during the advance on Cambrai.

S-149313 F. C. The Germans have equipped automobiles of the army with the all-spring wheel, due to the shortage of rubber in Germany.

3956 F. C. Almost every house in Cambrai was purposely and wantonly wrecked by the Germans before they evacuated the town.

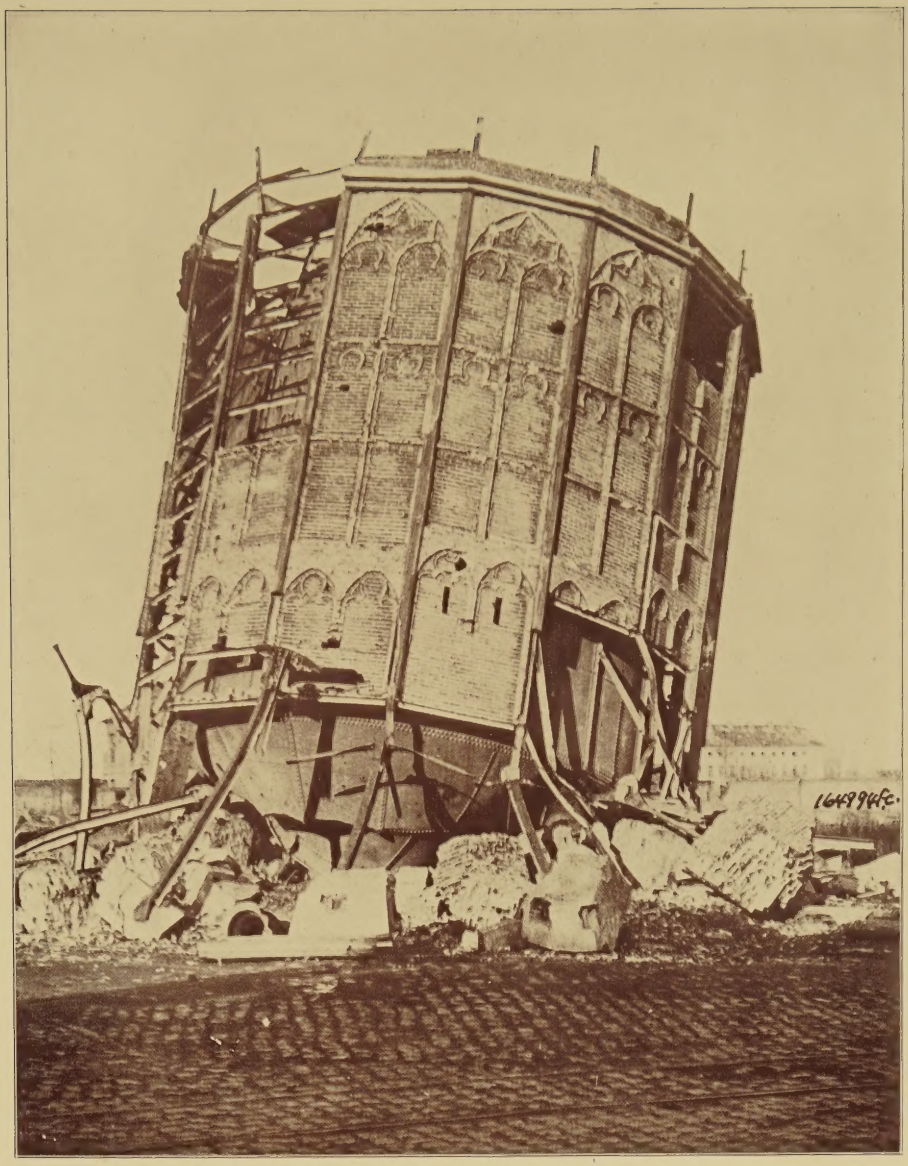
171249 F. C. This is the first camp of our marines in France. These dog tents were but the temporary quarters of our "Soldiers of the Sea."

156589 F. C. Great howitzer in action at Mossines Ridge. Howitzers of this type played an important part in driving back the Germans.

Rushing British troops to the front taking full advantage of the German retreat. The Field Artillery is moving up with the trucks.

A Belgian scouting party somewhere in Flanders.

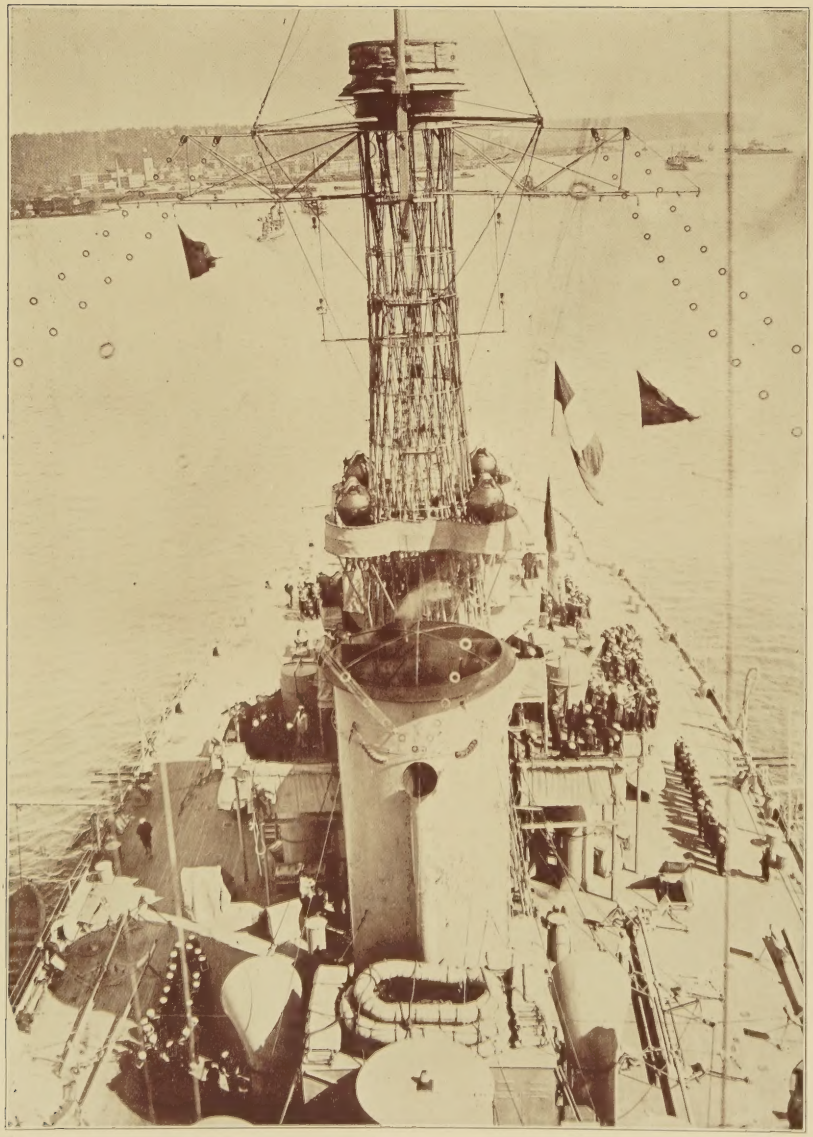
A scene on the Canadian front. German prisoners bringing in wounded soldiers.



The destruction of a huge storage tank.

A New Zealander standing guard over abandoned German motor ambulances

A Yankee trouble maker in Alsace. Picking off Boches on the Western front.

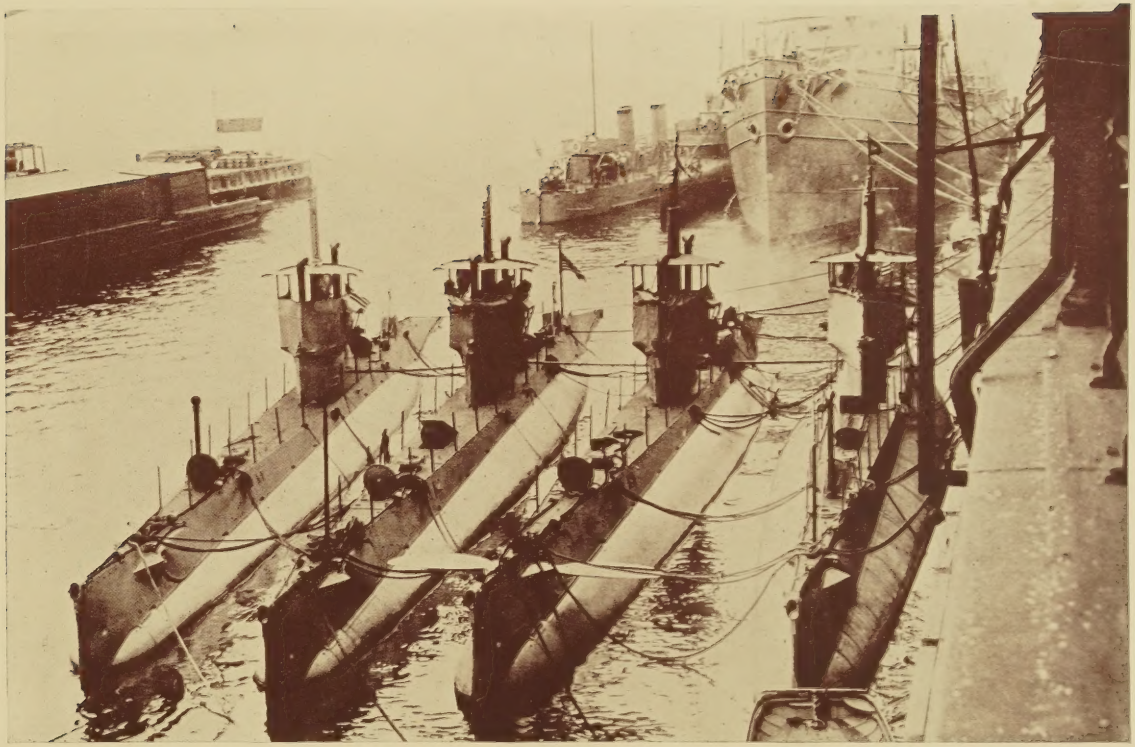


The fighting top of the superdreadnought Texas.

One of the many obstacles encountered in transportation. Disengaging a car from ice.

French advancing on St. Quentin. St. Quentin cost the Germans many thousands of lives.

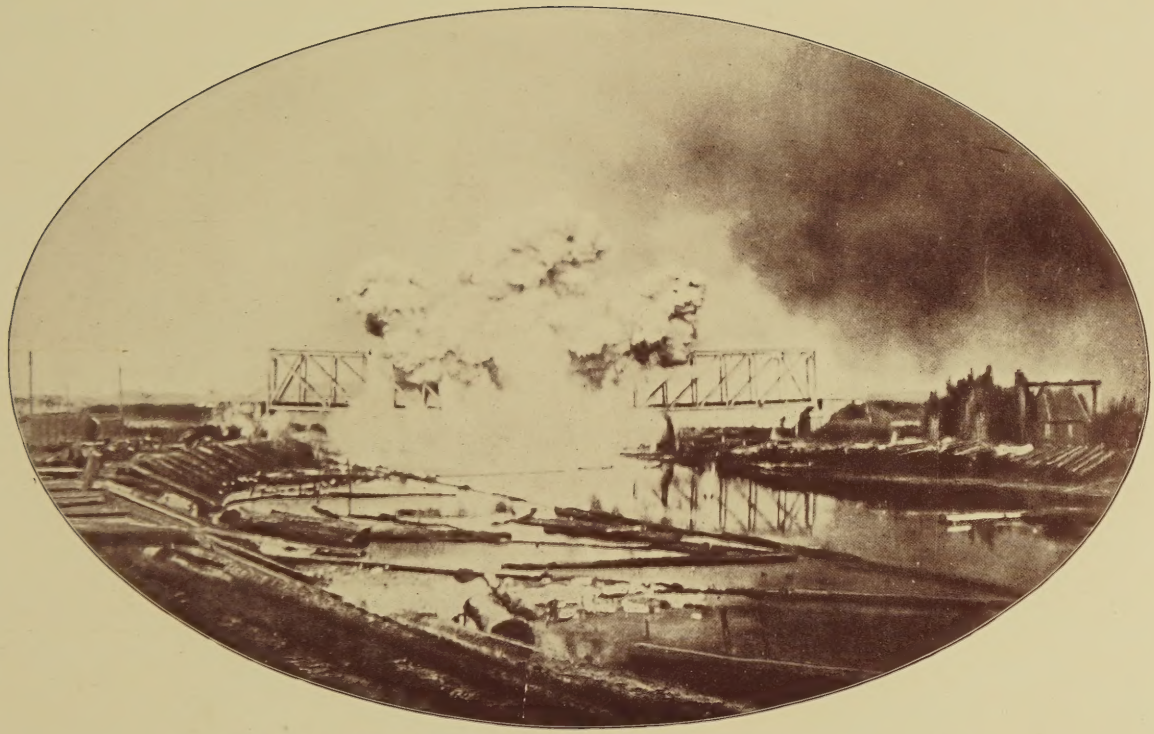
Pigeon service with the American troops "Over There." The pigeon proved invaluable as a means of dispatch.



Uncle Sam's Submarines.

German machine gun nest wiped out. Canadians examining a nest.

Actual destruction of a German U-boat by an American destroyer.



An episode in a Russian retreat. Delaying a pursuing enemy by blowing up the bridges.

Large naval airplane on guard.

No German can stop the Irish—see them swamping over the German lines. This Irish regiment took thousands of prisoners.

The Red Cross in "No Man's Land."

One of many ways of deceiving the enemy. A front view of a dead horse character with scout inside.

Camouflaged scout watching the movements of the enemy.

One of the many freaks of war.

One of the alcoves in the Rheims cathedral after the German bombardment.

House devastated by shell fire.

German air scouts drop hand grenades in raids over foe territory.

Tank Britannia undamaged by slight mishap at Camp Dix, performed many remarkable feats for soldiers.

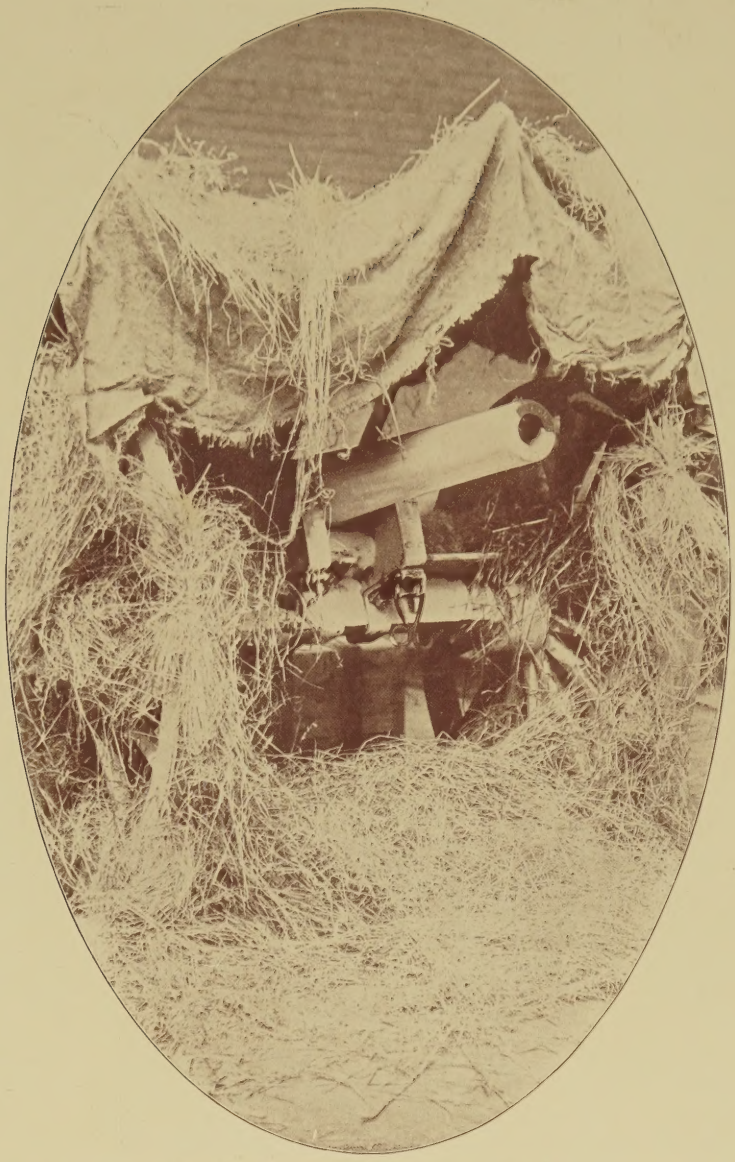
A photograph taken from a German prisoner. The appalling price the Germans paid in a big drive.

Uncle Sam's battleships awaiting orders. An airplane on watch.

Huge projectile and immense quantity of powder.

Enormous pile of French empty shells.

Large gun skillfully camouflaged.



Light artillery gun skillfully camouflaged.

Friend and foe treated alike at British dressing station during a battle in Flanders.

German envoys in autos with flag of truce. An acknowledgment of defeat.

The big four.

German peace delegates in Trianon Palace.

German assembly which ratified Peace treaty. Note women members.

Greetings

American commission at peace conference.

The signing of peace at the Palace of Mirrors, Versailles.